AN ENGLISH EXPOSITOR:

TEACHING THE INTERpretation of the hardest words used in our Language.

WITH SVNDRY EXPLICATIONS, Descriptions, and Discourses.

By I. B. *Doctor of Physick.*

Εργονγ, ȣ̓δὲν ὄνειδος.

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TO THE RIGHT HONOVRABLE AND Vertuous, his singular good Lady, the Lady JANE Vicountesse MOUNTAGUE, all honour and happinesse.

BEing perswaded (Right Noble Lady) by some friends, for publike benefit to make this Collection of words common, which at first was intended onely for private use, (as written in my youth, at the request of a worthy Gentleman, one whose love prevailed much with me) I could not finde in heart to send it forth, no better furnished than with a bare Title; lest like an unknown Infant, it would be exposed to over hard usage, or peradventure scornfully rejected, adventuring abroad without countenance of any friend or

commander. Vpon sure knowledge therefore of your most honourable disposition, and former experience of your Ladiships favour toward me, I am emboldened to present this little Pamphlet unto your Honour, with hope that by your Patronage it shall not onely be protected from injuries, but also finde favourable entertainment, and perhaps gracefully admitted among greatest Ladies and studious Gentlewomen, to whose reading (I am made beleeve) it will not prove altogether ungratefull. And although I may well be taxed of folly or presumption, that for credit of a slender trifle, crave the assistance of so eminent a Person, yet such I confesse) is my care thereof (since I must not deny it for my own) and my dutie and devotion so affected to your Honour, and all yours; that I have, (hoping of your Ladyships pardon) wilfully repelled all reasons which might dissuade me, chusing herein not so much what may seem most seemly, as what I suppose most behovefull for me.

Accept therefore I beseech your Honour, and receive under your noble tuition this little Vocabulary Treatise, which having been many yeers restrained of libertie, is now glad of enlargement, especially recommended unto so worthy a Patroness. The glorious Sun loseth

not

not the least point of his height by liberall lending down his light, and quickning with his influence the loweſt creatures; neither is any eminency diſgraced, that eaſily condeſcendeth to others deſired good: which is alſo confirmed by the Poet, who ſaith;

Conſpicitur nunquam meliore potentia cauſa,
Quam quoties vanas non ſinit eſſe preces.

Not thinking needfull therefore to trouble your Honour with many words of entreatie (upon aſſured confidence of your well known Charitie and goodneſſe) I conclude, ſincerely wiſhing to your Ladiſhip, the beſt that may be wiſhed, and reſting my ſelf ever,

Your Honours to be

commanded,

JO. BULLOKAR.

To the Courteous Reader.

HEre have you (*Gentle Reader*) that which at first was not made for you, though now willingly (for your benefit if you embrace it) offered to your kinde acceptance. Commend it my self I will not, lest I should give occasion to some quick heads, to come upon with the verse, Autor opus laudat, &c. Yet this I will say (and say truely) that in my younger years it hath cost me some observation, reading, study, and charge; which you may easily believe, considering the great store of strange words, our speech doth borrow, not only from the Latine, and Greeke, (and some from the ancient Hebrew) but also from forraine vulgar Languages round about us: beside sundry old words now growne out of use, and divers termes of art, proper to the learned in Logicke, Philosophy, Law, Physicke, Astronomie, &c. yea, and Divinitie it self, best known to the severall professors thereof. And herein I hope such learned will deeme no wrong offered to themselves or dishonour to Learning, in that I open the signification of such words, to the capacitie of the ignorant, whereby they may conceive and use them as well as those which have bestowed long study in the languages; for considering it is familiar among best writers to usurpe strange words, (and sometime necessary by reason our speech is not sufficiently furnished with apt termes to expresse all meanings) I suppose withall their desire is that they should also be understood; which I (knowing that bonum quò communius eo melius) have endeavoured by this Booke, though

though not exquisitely, yet (I trust) in some reasonable measure to performe. It is easier (all know) to finde faults, then to mend them, and easier to mend faults in anothers worke already written, then to write any new worke free from all fault. If therefore any fault finder, or over curious Critick (for from the best learned I expect best usage) shall to shew his skill grow captious, and quarrell at my interpretations, I will desire him to forbeare bitternesse, and temper a while his choler, till having laid this worke aside, he travell himself in the same or some other new argument; and then I doubt not but he will either become more indifferent, or give others occasion to bid him English the old Proverbe, Medicus cura ipsum. But as for you (Judiciall or courteous Reader) whose favour I desire, and whose counsell or friendly correction I will not refuse, if to you (I say) any thing herein shall occurre, which seemeth by me omitted, mistaken, or not fully satisfactory to your expectation, (for indeed there are almost slipt away seven years since I had any leasure as much as to looke on it) I promise that upon warning hereof given to me or the Printer, at a second Impression it shall be amended or supplyed. Meanewhile use this as you finde it, and I perswade my self your honesty will say it is worth the money you paid for it. So committing my self and Book to your favourable good liking, I commit you to God. From my house at *Chicester* in *Sussex*, this 17. day of *October*. 1616.

Your heartie well-wisher,

Jo: Bullokar.

An

An Instruction to the Reader.

HAve care to search every word according to the true Orthography thereof, as for Phœnix in the Letter P. *not in* F. *for Hypostaticall in* Hy: *not in* Hi. *Remember also that every word marked with this mark* * *is an old word, onely used of some ancient Writers, and now growne out of use. Lastly, if a word be of different significations, the one easie, the other more difficult, I onely speak of interpretation of the hardest; as in the words* Ten, Girle, Garter, *may appear.*

Bandon. To forsake: to cast off.

Abate. To make lesse: In our common Law it signifieth, to enter into an inheritance, before the right heire take possession, with intent to keep the said heire out of it.

Abatement. The action or enterprise of him which abateth in the common Law.

Abba. An Hebrew word, signifying Father.

Abbett. To help or assist one in evill.

Abbettour. Hee that counselleth or comforteth another to do any evill.

Abbot. A spirituall Lord over a religious house of Monks.

Abbreviate. To make short: to abridge.

Abbreviation. A making short, an abridgement.

Abdicate. To refuse or forsake, to renounce.

Abeston. A stone found in Arabia, of the colour of yron, which being once set on fire, can hardly be quenched.

Abiect. Vile, base, of no estimation.

Abiure. To sweare or forsweare: a terme sometime used in Law, when one having committed a capitall offence, flyeth to a Church, or Churchyard, and chooseth rather perpetuall banishment, viz. to abjure the Realme, then stand to tryall of Law. This Law was instituted by S. *Edward* the Confessor in favour of life, but now is not in use.

Abiuration. A renouncing by oath: see Abjure.

Ablepsie. Want of sight, blindnes, unadvisednes.

Ablution. A washing.

Abolition. A taking away, destroying or abolishing.

Abortion. The birth of a

child before due time; or the destroying in the mothers wombe.

Abortive. That which is untimely born.

Abrahams Baume. A little tree of the kind of Withies growing in Italy, and other hot countreys, bearing round fruit like Pepper cornes. It is very hot and dry; and hath a singular propertie to procure chastitie, for which cause Physicians have named it *Agnus castus.*

Abridge. To shorten, to cut off, to gather onely the principall points.

Abrogate. To abolish: to disanull, by publike authoritie to alter and make a Law, which was in force, to be of no effect.

Abrupt. Broken off.

Abruptly. By peecemeale: out of order, without observing of due circumstance.

Absolve. To pardon, acquite, or discharge.

Absolute. Perfect: accomplished.

Absolution. Pardon, acquitall, forgiveneſſe.

Abstinence. A forbearing from gluttony, or unlawfull taking other mens goods.

Abstinent. Sober, temperate, content with his own.

Abstract. A little booke, or gathering taken out of a greater.

Abstraction. A taking away: or a short draught taken out of a greater thing.

Abstruse. Hidden: secret, not easie to understand.

Absurde. Foolish, without any wit or grace.

Absurditie. Foolishneſſe.

Abusive. That which offereth abuse.

Abisse. A bottomleſſe pit, any deepneſſe so great that it cannot be sounded.

Acatia. A little thorne growing in Egypt, out of the leaves and fruit whereof they draw a juyce or black liquor, which being dryed, is called *Acatia*, and is very astrictive or binding. Our Apothecaries have not the right *Acatia*, but instead thereof, they

they use the juyce of Sloes, being of the same vertue that *Acatia* is.

Academie. A Vniversitie or great publike schoole: the name hereof first came of a place in Athens, called *Academia*, where *Plato* taught.

Academicall. Belonging to an Vniversitie, or *Academie*.

Academicke. A Philosopher of the sect of *Plato*. They acknowledged one God, and beleeved the immortalitie of souls; *Plato* having learned many things of the Hebrews, then the peculiar people of God.

Accelerate. To hasten.

Acceleration. A hastening.

Accesse. Liberty or power to come to a place.

Accessible. Which may be gone too.

Accessary. He that counselleth or commandeth another to commit any offence: or comforteth, or hideth him, knowing that he hath committed an offence.

Accident. That which happeneth by chance: sometime it signifieth that which belongeth to a thing, and yet is no part of the substance, as the quantitie, qualitie and such like.

Accidentall. Happening by chance: or belonging to an Accident.

Acclamation. A crying out to one.

Accomodate. To make fit: to apply.

Accoutrement. Attire, or dressing.

Accoste. To draw neere to one.

Accrew. To grow, arise, or increase.

Accumulate. To heape up.

Accumulation. A heaping together.

Acerbity. Sowrenesse.

Achieve. To performe: or bring to passe.

Acolite. A Minister serving to bring water, wine and light to the altar.

Aconitum. A venemous herbe, having a root much like to a Scorpion, and shining within like alabaster. Poets faine that *Cerberus*

the three headed dog of hell, being dregged up in a chaine of Adamant by *Hercules*, did cast some of his some upon this herbe, whereby it became so venomous.

Acquire. To get or procure.

Acquisition. A getting or purchasing.

Acquite. To discharge, or free one.

Acquitall. A freeing of one from being guiltie of an offence wherewith he was charged.

Action. A deed done: or the doing of any thing. In our common Law it signifieth a suit commenced against any man, and is commonly divided into three differing kinds, viz.

1. *Action personall*, which is for debt, goods, cattell.

2. *Action popular*, which any man may sue, as upon the breach of a penall statute, where some advantage is allowed to him that will sue for it.

3 *Action reall*, when one claimeth title to any lands tenements, rents, or common, in fee simple, fee taile, or for terme of life.

Active. Livelie, strong, nimble.

Activitie. Strong nimblenes.

Actor. A doer, sometime a Player.

Actuall. That which is done or committed.

Acute. Sharp, wittie.

Adage. A proverbe.

Adamant. A precious stone commonly called a Diamond, brought out of Arabia and Cyprus. It is the hardest of all stones, insomuch that it cutteth glasse, and yeeldeth neither to stroke of hammer nor fire, for which cause the Greeks name it *Adamas*, which in their tongue signifieth Invincible: Notwithstanding it is softened with goats blood, being steeped therein new and warme. It is of contrarie nature to the loadstone, in so much that being laid near it, the loadstone cannot draw yron having the vertue thereof overmastered

red by the Adamant.

Addict. To apply, or give ones selfe much to any thing.

Additament. Any thing added.

Addition. An adding or putting to. In our common law it signifieth any title given to a man beside his name, which title sheweth his estate, trade, course of life, and also dwelling place.

Adhere. To cleave to.

Adherence. A cleaving to, or belonging to any thing.

Adherent. That which cleaveth or joineth close to a thing.

Adjacent. That which lyeth neare to another thing.

Adjourne. To deferre or put off till another time.

Adjournement. A terme in law when any Court is dissolved, and appointed to be kept upon some other time, or at any other place.

Adjunct. A qualitie, joyned to a thing, as heate to fire, coldnesse to Snow.

Adjure. To binde by oath: to make one to sweare.

Adjuration. A swearing, or binding by oath.

Administer. To do service: sometime to take charge and dispose of a dead mans goods, by appointment of the Ordinarie.

Administration. The doing or handling of a busines; or the disposing of a dead mans goods, that made no will.

Administrator. He to whom the Ordinary committeth in charge the goods of a man dying without will.

Admire. To wonder, to honour or esteem highly.

Admiration. A wondering.

Admission. A receiving or giving one leave to enter.

Admit. To let in, to allow of.

Admixtion. A mingling of things together.

Admonish. To warne.

Admonishment. A warning given one.

Adopt. To choose one to be his sonne.

Adoption. The choosing and making one to be as his sonne to him.

Adore. To worship, to give divine reverence.

Adoration. A worshipping.

Adorne. To decke, to set out, to beautifie.

Adornation. A decking, or trimming.

Advent. A comming: Certaine weekes before Christmas are so called, because then is made in the Church solemn preparation for the comming of our Saviour.

Adventaile. A coate of Armour.

Adverse. Contrary.

Advert. To marke.

Advertise. To give knowledge of a thing.

Adulation. Flattery.

Adulatory. Which flattereth.

Adulterate. To corrupt or counterfeit.

Advocate. He that pleadeth for another.

Advouson. The right which a man and his heires have to present a Clerke to the Ordinary, to be admitted to a spirituall benefice when it becommeth voide.

Adust. Burnt, scorched.

Adustion. A burning.

Aedile. An officer among the ancient Romanes, who had charge to see that Temples, private houses and highwaies, were kept in good reparation.

Aegipan. A Poeticall word, signifying a monster having the body of a man and legs like a Goat.

Aerie. A nest of Hawkes is so called.

Aeriall. Ayrie, or of the aire.

Affability. Courtesie in speech: gentlenesse, kindnesse.

Affable. Courteous or kinde in speech.

Affect. To love: sometime to move affection.

Affectation. Too much curiositie: an extreme labouring without discretion to imitate another, or doe

do any thing well.

Affiance. Truſt: confidence.

Affianced. Betrothed.

Affinitie. Kindred by marriage: ſometime likeneſſe or agreement.

Affirmative. Which affirmeth.

Affluence. Plentie: aboundance.

Affront. To come boldly before one: to looke boldly in one's face.

Africa. One of three parts of the world, lying toward the South; herein is Barbary and all Ethiope contained. The people of theſe countries lived in times paſt very uncivilly, feeding much upon ſerpents fleſh. It is called Africa of the Greeke word *Aphrice*, which ſignifieth Cold: and the particle A. which in that language, being placed before a word, changeth the ſenſe thereof: ſo that Africa ſignifieth a countrey hot or without cold.

Agarick. A kind of muſhrome or tadſtoole of great account in Phyſicke. It groweth upon the Larch tree in Italy, and is white, light, brittle, and ſpongeous. It expelleth cold fleame and groſſe raw humours out of the body, opening obſtructions of the Liver, and by this meanes amendeth an evill colour.

Aghaſt. Amazed with feare: diſmaid.

Agent. A doer or medler in a matter.

Aggravate. To make any thing in words more grievous, heavier or worſe then it is.

Agilitie. Nimbleneſſe.

Agitation. A ſhaking, jogging or moving.

Agnition. Knowledge: acknowledgement.

Agnize. To acknowledge.

Agnus caſtus. See *Abrabame* baume before.

Agony. A torment of body and minde: great feare and trembling.

Agriculture. Tillage of land: husbandry.

Alabaſter. A kinde of marble, white and very cleare, which by reaſon of the naturall coldnes therof doth preſerve things

long from corruption; and therefore they used to make boxes of it to keep sweet ointments, and toombs to burie Princes and great Personages in.

Alacritie. Cheerfulnesse: courage, quickenesse.

Alchymie. The arte of melting or dissolving the nature of mettals, by separating the pure from the impure parts thereof.

Alchymist. Hee that is skilfull in Alchymie.

Alcion. A small bird that maketh her nest in the sea, and then it is a signe of faire weather: some call it a Kings-fisher.

Alcoran. A book wherein *Mahomets* law and religion is written.

* *Alderan.* A starre in the necke of the signe *Leo.*

Algate. Notwithstanding: if so be, seeing that.

Alien. A stranger borne, an outlandish man.

Alienate. To estrange and withdraw the mind, sometime to sell.

Alienation. An estranging, a selling away.

Aliment. Nourishment.

Alkakangi. Otherwise called winter cherries: An herb which beareth round berries and red, that are good against the stoppings of the Liver, the stone and gravell, and divers diseases of the kidneyes and bladder.

Allay. To qualifie or abate the strength or violence of any thing. It is also a terme of hunting, when they set hounds in a readinesse where they thinke a Deere will passe, and cast them off when the rest of the Kennell comes in.

Allegation. A telling of some proofe or reason of a matter.

Allegiance. Obedience of a subject to his Prince.

Allegorie. A sentence consisting of divers tropes which must be understood otherwise then the literall interpretation sheweth; as when Saint *John Baptist* speaking of our Saviour, *Matt.* 3. said: *whose fanne is in his hand, and he shall make*

make cleane his floore, and gather the wheat into his barne; but the chaffe he shall burne with unquenchable fire: The meaning whereof is, that Christ being supreme Judge of all, shall separate the good from the evill, rewarding the one in heaven, and punishing the other in hell fire.

Allegoricall. Of, or belonging to an allegorie: spoken by an allegorie.

Alleluiah. An Hebrew word or rather two Hebrew words joined in one, used as a signe of exultation, and is interpreted, Praise ye our Lord. *Paulus Diaconus* writeth, that when the Britains were invaded by the Saxons and Picts, and on a time readie to fight a battell against them, they were admonished by *Germanus* a French Bishop, (who was sent hither with Saint *Lupus* to confute the *Pelagian* heresie) that they should doe as he did; and forthwith he cryed aloud *Alleluja:* which when the whole army of Britains had done, the sound thereof strooke such a terrour into the enemies, that they presently fled away, where the Britains had the victory, *De gestis Rom. lib.* 15.

Allie. Of kin to one by marriage.

Alliance. Kindred and affinitie, league or friendship.

Allot. To appoint, or give by lot.

Allude. To speake any thing which hath resemblance, or privily is directed to touch another matter.

Allusion. likening or privy resembling of one matter to another. See *Allude.*

* *Almath.* A star in the hornes of the signe *Aries.*

Aloes, or *Lignum Aloes.* A precious wood used in Phisicke, which comforteth the heart, and openeth obstructions. It is knotty, browne of colour, and bitter in taste. Being burned it fometh, and yeeldeth a sweet perfume. Some affirme it to grow upon moun-

mountaines in the East, neere the rising of the famous River *Nilus*, from which mountaines falling down, it is carried by the streame into India, where being taken up in nets, it is cleansed, and made apt for physick.

Aloe succotrina. The juyce of an herbe brought hither dry out of India; the best whereof is cleere, cleane and red, like to the colour of a liver. It is very bitter, but an excellent medicine to purge cholericke humours out of the stomack; yet not good to be taken inwardly of such as are troubled with the Hemorrhoides.

Alpha. The first letter of the Greeks: wherefore it is sometime taken for the first or chief in any thing.

Alphabet. The crosserow of letters, the A, B, C.

Alphabeticall. Belonging to the Alphabet.

Alps. High mountaines between France and Lombardie: the rocks whereof *Hannibal* (the great Captain of the Carthaginians) softened in divers places with fire and vineger, to cut out a way for his army to passe into Italy.

Altercation. An angrie reasoning or wrangling in words.

Alternall. Done by turn or course, one after another.

Altitude. Highth.

Amate. To dismay: to make afraid.

Amazon. A woman of the Country Amazonica. Amazones were warlike women of Scythia, which kept a Countrey to themselves without men, yet to have children companied with the bordering people. Their sonnes they either destroyed or sent home to the father, but their daughters they kept, bringing them up in hunting, riding, shooting and feats of armes. They burned the right breast of their children, lest it should hinder their archerie, wherefore they had the name Amazons, which (in Greeke) signifieth women wanting a breast.

Ambage. A long circumstance of words.

Amber. A kinde of hard yellow gum, wherewith they make beades. *Mesue* saith, the tree whereon it groweth is called *Ibex Romana*; but what this tree, is I cannot yet learn. *Dioscorides* saith, that it falleth in manner of a liquor from Poplar trees into the river Po in Italy, where it congealeth and becommeth hard, in that forme as we see it.

Ambergriſe. *Meſue* saith it is the spawne of the Whale fish: *Avicen* affirmeth it to grow in the Sea. Others write onely, that it is cast up on the shoare, and found cleaving to stones there: the fume thereof is good against the falling sickneſſe, and comfortable to the brain.

Ambia. A clammy liquor of the colour of honey, brought out of India. It is said to have great vertue in healing old aches or griefes, proceeding from cold diſeaſes.

Ambidexter. He that can use both hands alike: a crafty fellow that can play on both parts.

Ambiguitie. Doubtfulneſſe.

Ambiguous. Doubtfull: uncertain.

Ambition. Unlawfull, or immoderate deſire of Soveraigntie.

Ambroſie. A sweet shrub or little tree, wherewith some people were wont to make Garlands. In poetry it usually signifieth the meat of the heathen gods. It is sometime taken for immortalitie.

Ambulatory. A place to walke in.

Ambuſcado. A company of Souldiers, hid in some wood or other covert, to entrap their enemies unwares.

Amenitie. Pleaſantneſſe, delectableneſſe.

Amerce. To punish one by enjoyning him to pay a certaine small summe of money, at the diſcretion of him that lawfully commandeth it.

Amercement. A punishment by the purſe: See *Amerce.*

Amethiſt.

Amethist. A precious stone of a purple colour, fit to grave any thing in, because it is not overhard. It withstandeth drunkennes, as the name in Greek signifieth.

Amiable. Lovely.

Amitie. Friendship, love.

Ammoniacke. A kind of gum almost like to Frankincense, so called because it groweth in Lybia, near the place where the Temple of *Ammon* was. There is also a kind of salt so called, which is found in Africa under sand, and is like unto allume.

Amorous. Loving, or given to love.

Amphibolie. A speech having a doubtfull sence, or which may be taken divers manner of waies.

Amphibologie. The same that *Amphibolie* is.

Amphiscians. Such people as dwell under the burning Zone, near the Equinoctiall line, so called because their shadowes at noone are sometimes towards the North, sometimes toward the South.

Amphitheater. A place having seats and scaffolds in it, used among the old Romans to shew spectacles and strange fights in. Offenders condemned to dye, and Prisoners taken in warre, were often brought to this place to fight and be devoured by wild beasts, the people sitting in safe places above, & inhumanely sporting themselves thereat: Also the Gladiators or Sword-players did fight here.

Ample. Large, great.

Amplifie. To enlarge.

Amplification. An enlarging.

Amplitude. Largenesse, greatnes.

Amulet. Any thing hanged about the neck, to preserve one from inchantment.

Anagramme. An invention that by altering the places of the letters of ones name, changeth the word, and turneth it to some other sence, as if for *John*, one would write, *Ho-*

ni:

si: there being just the same letters in them both.

Analogie. Proportion, agreement, or likeneſſe of one thing to another.

Analyſis. A reſolution or explicating of an intricate matter.

Anarchie. Lacke of government: all the time when the people is without a Prince or Gevernour.

Anathema. Any thing hanged up in a Church, as an offering to God: ſometime it ſignifieth excommunication; or a man excommunicated and delivered to the power of the devill.

Anathematize. To hang up a thing as conſecrated to God: ſometime to curſe, ſweare, or betake to the devill.

Anatomie. An inciſion or cutting. The art of knowing the ſcituation, office, and nature of all the parts of mans body.

Anatomize. To cut and ſearch every part.

Anchovie. A Spaniſh fiſh leſſe then our Sprat, preſerved in pickle, and uſed by Gallants to draw down drink.

Ancheresſe. A religious woman that liveth ſolitary in ſome cloſe place by her ſelfe.

Anchorite. A religious man living ſolitary alone in ſome cloſe place.

Angelicall. Like an Angell.

Angle. A corner.

Anguiſh. Grief of mind: vexation.

Anguſt. Streight, narrow.

Animadverſion. A marking.

Animate. To encourage, to harten on.

Anime. A white gum or roſin brought out of the Weſt-Indies: It is very pleaſant in ſmel, and being caſt into the fire conſumeth very quickly.

Animoſitie. Courage.

Annalls. Chronicles of things done from yeare to yeare.

Annats. Firſt fruits paid of a ſpirituall living.

Annex. To knit or join to.

Annihilate. To make void,

voyd, or bring to nothing.

Anniversarie. A solemnitie kept every yeere at a set time.

Annotation. A note, mark, or exposition made upon any writing.

Annuall. Yeerely.

Annuitie. Yeerely payment of money to one, not in way of rent, but upon some other occasion.

Annull. To make voyd.

Annunciate. To tell or declare.

Antagonist. An enemy: an adversarie.

Antartike Pole. The south pole of the world.

Antecedent. That which goeth before.

Anthem. See *Antiphone.*

Antichrist. An adversary to Christ: It is compounded of the Greeke preposition *Anti*, and *Christus*, which signifieth contrary or against Christ.

Anticipate. To prevent: to take before another.

Anticipation. A preventing; or taking before.

Antidate. The dating of a letter or other writing on some day already past.

Antidote. A medicine against poyson, or which serveth to amend any distemperature of the bodie.

Antike work. A work in painting or carving, of divers shapes of beasts, birds, flowers, &c. unperfectly mixt and made one out of another.

Antimonie. A white stone found in silver mines.

Antipathie. A contrariety or great disagreement of qualities.

Antiperistasis. A terme used in Philosophy, when heat being kept in by cold, waxeth the stronger in it self; or cold kept in by heat, groweth more vehement.

Antiphone. Any verse or little sentence, which Churchmen do by course sing one after another.

Antipodes. People under us that go with their feet toward ours.

Antique. Old, ancient.

Antiquary. One studious in matters of antiquity, or well acquainted in old Histories.

Antiquate. To make old, or

or of no account.

Antitheſis. A contrarietie of things placed againſt other; as the ſpokes be in a wheele.

Antler. The lower branch of a Harts horne.

Anxietie. Carefulneſſe, allneſſe.

Anxious. Carefull: ſad.

Aphoriſme. A ſhort ſentence, briefely expreſſing the properties of a thing: or which ſerveth as a maxime or principle to guide a man to any knowledge, ſpecially in Philoſophy and Phyſick.

Apocalypſe. A divine book written by Saint *John Evangeliſt*, while he was baniſhed in the Ile Pathmos: ſo called becauſe it containeth many profound myſteries there revealed unto him. In Engliſh it ſignifieth a Revelation.

Apocrypha. That which is hidden and not known. Doubtfull.

Apocynon. A little bone in the left ſide of a Frog, of great vertue as ſome thinke.

Apogeon. A terme in Aſtronomy, ſignifying the farthest diſtance of a Planet from the earth.

Apologie. A defence: a ſpeech or written anſwer made in juſtification of any perſon.

Apologicall. That which is ſpoken in defence.

Apophthegme. A ſhort quick ſentence worthy the noting.

Apoplexie. A very dangerous diſeaſe, wherein a man lieth without ſenſe or motion, as if he were dead, with his eyes cloſe, and great difficultie in fetching his breath. It cometh for the moſt part of cold and groſſe flegmaticke humors, oppreſſing the brain in ſuch ſort that the animall ſpirits, cannot paſſe from thence into the ſinewes, as they were wont.

Apoſtaſie. A revolting or falling away from true religion.

Apoſtata. He that revolteth or falleth from true religion: *Iulianus* one of the old Emperours was moſt infamous for this crime.

Apostaticall. Of or belonging to an Apostata.

Apostle. One sent in message: an Embassadour.

Apostolicall. Of or belonging to an Apostle.

Apozeme. A drink made with water and divers spices and herbs, used in stead of sirups.

Appall. To make afraid.

Apparant. Clear, manifest, certain.

Apparitor. A sumner: he that attacheth or summoneth one to appeare at a Court.

Apparition. An appearing, or vision.

Appeach. To accuse, disclose, or bewray.

Appeale. A terme in law, when a malefactor accuseth or discloseth those that were his confederates in the same offence or any other. Also when the defendant refuseth a Judge, and desireth to have his cause tried by a superiour power, he is said then to appeale: as Saint *Paul* appealed from *Festus* to *Cæsar* the Emperour.

Appellant. He which appealeth.

Appellation. A naming or calling.

Appendix. That which dependeth or hangeth upon another thing.

Appertenances. That which appertaineth or belongeth to an other thing.

Applaude. To shew love or liking to a thing, by clapping the hands, or other sign of rejoicing.

Applause. A rejoicing or clapping the hands for joy.

Application. An applying of one thing to another.

Appositon. A putting of one thing to another.

Approbate. To like, to allow.

Approbation. An allowance, or liking.

Appropriate. To challenge to ones selfe: to keep to himselfe alone.

Appropriation. A terme used when any body corporate, or private man, hath the right unto a parsonage in themselves, and may receive the profit thereof, by maintaining Vicar to serve in the place.

Arbiter. A Judge in a con-

controversie, chosen indifferent for both parties.

Arbiterment. An agreement made between parties, by an indifferent man to them both.

Arbitrary. Belonging to arbiterment.

Arbitrate. To judge, to make an agreement.

Arbitratour. See Arbiter.

* *Arblaster.* A Crossebow.

Architect. A chiefe workman.

Architecture. The art or Science of building and comely contriving a house. It is written that this Science did begin in *Cain*, because he was the first that ever built a city, which he called by his sonnes name *Enoch*, as appeareth, *Gen.* 4.

Ardent. Burning hot: vehement.

Ardour. Heat: earnestnes.

Argent. Silver or silver colour: sometime white.

Argonautes. The Worthies that went into *Colchos* to fetch the golden Fleece; so called of the ship *Argo* in which they sailed. The chiefe of them were *Jason*, *Typhis*, *Castor*, *Pollux*, *Hercules*, and *Theseus*.

Ariditie. Drinesse.

Areopagite. A Lawyer or chiefe Judge in Capitall matters in the Citie of Athens: so called of a certain street in that City dedicated to *Mars*, in which those Judges were wont to sit. They were so severe in their judgements, that they sat to heare and determine matters in the night time, to the end they would not behold the parties which were to be judged, but onely heare what could be objected and answered. Saint *Dionysius* converted to the Christian faith by Saint *Paul*, was one of those Judges.

Aristocratie. A kind of government, where the noble men, or chiefe persons beare all the sway.

Aristocraticall. Of of belonging to *Aristocratie.*

Arithmetike. The art or numbring: It is written that *Abraham* first taught

this art to the Egyptians, and that afterward *Pythagoras* did much increase it.

Arke. In holy scripture it signifieth two things: 1. The Arke made by *Noe* at the commandement of God, which was 300. cubits long 50. cubits broad, and 30 high, *Gen.* 6. Secondly it signifieth a most precious and consecrated coffer or chest, called the Arke of testament, made of the wood *Sethim*, and plated within and without all over with gold: It had foure corners, and in each corner a golden ring, thorough which were put barrs of the same wood *Sethim*, covered likewise with gold, which served for the carriage thereof. This Arke was two cubits and a halfe long, one cubit and a halfe broad, and one cubit and a half deep, *Exo.* 25. In it was kept part of the *Manna* in a pot of gold, also the two Tables of the Law, and *Aarons* rod that had budded *Heb.* 9

Armadillio. A beast in India of the bigneſſe of a young pig, covered over with small shels like unto armour; for which cause he is called *Armadillio*, to wit, an armed beast. This beast liveth in the ground like a mole, and the bone of his taile hath vertue to cure diseases and noise in the head.

Armipotent. Mightie, strong.

Aromaticall. Sweet of savour: smelling like spice.

Arrerages. Mony or rent behind, not yet paid.

Arrian. An heretike of the sect of *Arrius* bishop of *Alexandria*, who devised a blasphemous doctrine against the divinitie of our Saviour.

Arride. To please well, to content with delight.

Arrogantie. Pride, loftines

Arrogant. Proud, boasting.

Arrogate. To challenge, proudly more honour or praise than is due.

Arterie. A veine with two coats, or a hollow sinew in which the spirits of life doe passe through the body. These kind of veins pro-

proceed all from the heart, where the vitall ſpirits are made, and are thoſe which pant or beat, called commonly the pulſes.

Articulate. To ſet downe articles or conditions of agreement.

Artificiall. Cunning, well contrived, skilfull.

Articke pole. The North pole of the world.

Artillerie. Great ordnance for the wars.

Artiſan. A handy craftsman.

Artiſt. He that is skilfull in any Art.

Aſa fœtida. A dried gum or liquor, brought out of Media and Syria, of a ſtrong lothſome ſavour; and is ſometime applyed outwardly to the body.

Aſcance. Sidewaies, or looking on one ſide.

Aſcribe. To impute, apply, or account.

Aſia. One of the three parts of the world bounding toward the Eaſt, in which is Pontus, Bithynia, Phrygia, Paphlagonia, Cappadocia, Armenia, Cyprus, Syria, Paleſtine, or the holy land, Arabia, Meſopotamia, (ſo called becauſe it is in the midſt between the two great rivers, Tygris and Euphrates) Aſſyria, Media, Perſia, and divers other countries.

Aſpe. A venemous Serpent of a blacke earthie colour, and ſometime yellow. The ſuperſtitious Egyptians did honour them, and their Kings uſed to weare the figure of an Aſp in their Diadems. They go alwaies two and two together, and if it happen that one of them be killed, the other will preſently purſue him that ſlew his fellow, in ſuch ſort that he ſhall hardly eſcape, unleſſe he make great haſt or paſſe over a river. If one be bitten by this Serpent, the beſt remedie is preſently to cut off the members ſo bitten, if it be poſſible; otherwiſe he ſhall fall into a deadly ſleep, & within few houres goe away, as it were in a trance. *Cleopatra* Queene of Egypt, after the death of *Marcus Antonius* (whom

she loved as her Husband) slue her selfe wilfully, by applying one of these aspes to her body; because she would not be carryed in triumph to Rome, by *Augustus Cæsar*, who had vanquished her and *Antonie*.

Aspect. Sight or the beholding of any thing. In Astronomie it signifieth the distance betweene the planets & heavenly signes: And there are foure such Aspects. The first called a Trine aspect (because it divideth the heavens into three even parts) is the distance of foure signes from each other; as *Aries* beholdeth *Leo* and *Sagitarius* with a Trine aspect, because these are distant foure signes, the one before, the other after *Aries*. The second called a Quartill, is the distance of three signes, as *Aries* beholdeth *Cancer* and *Capricorne*, with a Quartill aspect, because they are distant three signes from him. The third called a Sextill aspect is the distance of two signes, as *Aries* beholdeth *Gemini* and *Aquarius* with this Sextill aspect, being but two signes distant from them. The fourth called an Opposite aspect, is the farthest distance that can be, namely a distance of six signes asunder; as *Aries* beholdeth *Libra* with this opposite aspect, and *Libra* beholdeth *Aries* with the same. The like is of all the other signes, or Planets placed in them. For example; *Taurus* beholdeth *Cancer* and *Pisces* with a Sextill, *Leo* and *Aquarius* with a Quartill, *Virgo* and *Capricorne* with a Trine, and *Scorpio* with an opposite aspect. The distance of one or five signes is not called an aspect.

Asperitie. Sharpnesse.

Aspersion. A sprinkling.

Aspire. To hope to come to a thing: to seek advancement.

Aspiration. A breathing, or pronouncing the letter H. before a vowell.

Assasinate. A robbing, spoiling, or murthering in the high way.

Assecure. To make one sure

sure or certain, to give one assurance.

Assentation. Flatterie.

Assertion. An affirming or avouching of any thing.

Assets. A terme in the Common Law, when we would signifie that a man hath goods enough come to his hands, to discharge a dead mans debts or legacies given by him.

Asseveration. An earnest affirming.

Assiduitie. Continuance, or continuall attendance.

Assigne. To appoint: also one that is appointed in anothers behalfe.

Assignation. An appointment.

Assignement. An appointing or passing of a thing over to another.

Assistant. A helper.

Associate. To accompanie.

Association. A joyning together in fellowship.

Assoile. To acquite, cleere, or pardon.

Assume. To take to himselfe.

Assumpsit. When one for some consideration given him, undertaketh any thing.

Assumption. A lifting or taking up.

Astipulation. An affirming, an agreement.

Astriction. A binding.

Astrictive. Which hath power to binde.

Astringent. The same that Astrictive is.

Astrolabe. An instrument of Astronomie to gather the motion of the Stars by.

Astrologie. See Divination.

Astrologer. One skilfull in Astrologie.

Astronomie. An art that teacheth the knowledge of the course of the planets & Stars. This art seemeth to be very ancient, for *Josephus, lib. prim. antiq.* writeth, that the Sons of *Seth*, Nephewes to *Adam* (for *Seth* was *Adams* sonne) did first find it out: who hearing their Grandfather *Adam* foretell of the universall flood which should shortly drowne the world, they thereupon erected two great pillars, engraving in

them the principles of Astronomie; which pillars were the one of bricke, the other of stone; because if the water should haply wash away the bricke, yet the stone might preserve the knowledge hereof for posteritie.

Astronomicall. Belonging to Astronomie.

Atchevement. A terme of Heraldrie, signifying the armes of any Gentleman set out fullie with all that belongeth to it. Also the performance of any great matter.

Atheisme. The damnable opinion of the Atheist.

Atheist. He that wickedly beleeveth there is no God, or no rule of Religion.

Atomie. A mote flying in the sunne. Any thing so small, that it cannot be made lesse.

Atrocitie. Crueltie: outragiousnesse.

Attache. To take: to lay hands on.

Attainder. A conviction or proving one guiltie of a capitall offence.

Attaint Convicted or proved guiltie of some great crime.

Attentive. Diligentlie harkening.

Attestation. A witnessing.

Attired. A terme used among Heralds, when they have occasion to speake of the hornes of a Bucke or Stag.

Attract. To draw or pull to.

Attraction A drawing or pulling too.

Attractive. Drawing or which hath vertue to draw.

Attrectation. A handling or feeling.

Attribute. To give to, or impute. It signifieth sometime a fit title or terme applyed to any thing.

Attrition. Sorrow, repentance.

Atturnie. He that by mutuall consent taketh charge of any other mans businesse.

Attournment. The paying of any small piece of monie by a Tenant, in token that he acknowledgeth the partie to whom he paieth it, to be now his Landlord.

Avarice. Covetousnesse.

Aucupa-

Aucupation. Hunting after a thing.

Audacious. Bold, hardy.

Audacitie Boldneſſe.

Audible. That which is ſo ſpoken that it may be heard.

Auditor. An Officer of accounts: It is often taken for a hearer.

Audience. A hearing or hearkening: ſometime it ſignifieth an aſſemblie of people hearkening to ſome thing ſpoken.

Averre. To juſtifie, avouch or maintain a thing.

Averment. A terme in Law when one offereth to prove that his plea is good.

Averſion. A turning away, a diſliking.

Avert. To turne away.

Augment. To increaſe.

Augmentation. An increaſing.

Augur. See Divination.

Avidite Greedineſſe.

Avowable. That which one may juſtifie and maintaine.

Avow. To juſtifie or maintaine.

Avowrie. A Law terme when a Bayliffe or other Officer, avoweth or juſtifieth the lawfull taking of a diſtreſſe from any man.

Auricular. Spoken in ones eare.

Auripigmentum. See Orpiment.

Aurora. The morning.

Auſpicious. Luckie: fortunate.

Auſtere. Sharp, ſevere, cruell.

Auſteritie. Sharpneſſe, hard uſage.

Authenticall. That which is undeniable, and approved of all men.

Authentike. The ſame as *Authenticall.*

Autumne. Harveſt time: one of the foure quarters of the yeare; the other three are winter, ſpringtide, and ſummer.

Autumnall. Of, or belonging to Autumne.

Axiome. A propoſition or ſhort ſentence generally allowed to be true; as in ſaying, *the whole is greater than a part.* It ſignifieth alſo in Logicke, any perfect ſentence, that affir-

meth or denyeth a thing, as in saying, *Cæsar* is mercifull, or *Cæsar* is not mercifull.

* *Aye.* For ever.

Azymes. A solemnitie of seven dayes among the Jewes, in which it was not lawfull to eat leavened bread: the Paſche or Easter of the Jewes.

Azure. A fine blew colour.

B

Baboone. A beast much like an Ape, but greater.

Bacchanals. The feasts of *Bacchus.*

Badger. He that buyeth corne or victuall in one place, to carry into another. It is also a beast of the bigneſſe of a young Hog, living in the woods, commonly called a Brock.

* *Bale.* Sorrow: great miſerie.

Balaſt. Gravell or any thing of weight laid in the bottome of ships to make them goe upright.

Baleſull. Sorrowfull.

Balke. A little piece of ground in earable land, which by miſchance the Plough ſlippeth over, ſo that it is not ploughed at all.

Ballen. The round Globe or top of a pillar.

Balme. A precious juice or liquor, otherwiſe called *Balſamum*, or *Opobalſamum.* It droppeth by cutting out of a little low plant (about a yard high) having leaves like Rue, but whiter, which plant groweth in Egypt, and ſome places of the holy Land. This juice is ſomewhat like to oyle, but more clammie, and inclining to a certaine redneſſe. It hath a ſtrong ſmell, and is not pleaſant in taſte: Being put into a veſſell of water, it will ſinke downe to the bottome like a round pearle, without breaking, and may be taken up againe with the point of a knife. It is an excellent medicine to take any skar out of the body, and for divers other purpoſes, but very coſtly and rarely gotten.

ten. *Saladinus* writes that there was but one vineyard of these in the whole world, and that belonged to the great Turke.

Balneo. A bath.

Balsamum. See Balme.

Baptisme. It commonly signifieth a dipping or washing.

Baptist. A washer. S. *John* the sonne of *Zacharias* was so called, for that he first began to Baptize or wash men in the River Jordan to the remission of sins.

Barbarisme. Rudenesse in speech, or behaviour, outragious crueltie.

* *Bardes.* Poets.

* *Bargaret.* A kinde of dance.

Barrester. He that is allowed to plead causes at the barre.

Barretter. A common quarreller: one that is ever suing and molesting others without cause.

Barricado. A warlike defence, of emptie Barrels, and such like vessels, laid at the breach of a wall to keepe out the enemies.

Barriers. A warlike exercise of men fighting together with short swords, and within some appointed compasse.

Barter. To bargaine or exchange commodities for commodities.

Base. In Architecture it signifieth the foot of a pillar, or the foundation that supporteth any thing.

Basiliske. Otherwise called a Cockatrise: the most venemous serpent that is. It breaketh stones and blasteth all plants with the breath thereof, burning every thing that it goeth over; neither can any herbe growe neere the place where it lyeth. It is poyson to poyson, and driveth away all other serpents, with only hissing. If a man touch it but with a sticke, it will kill him, and if it see a man a farre off, it destroyeth him with his looks. This serpent is not above a foot long, of color between black & yellow, having red eyes, a very sharpe head, and a white

spot

ſpot thereon like a crown wherefore he is called by ſome in Latine *Regulus*, viz. a little king. It goeth not winding like other ſerpents, but upright unto the middle, holding up the breſt thereof. It breedeth onely in the hot burning ſands of Africa: Of this Baſiliske the Poet *Lucane* writeth thus. *lib. 9.*

Sibilaque effundens cunctas terrentia peſtes,
Ante venena nocens, late ſibi ſubmovet omne
Vulgus, & in vaſtis regnat Baſiliſcus arenis.
With dead y hiſſ the Baſiliske,
all other plagues doth fright.
And ſpeedier kils then poiſons c an,
with his infectious ſight.
Hee'le have no neighbour dwell n eer him,
he loves to live alone.
And tyrantlike reignes by himſelf,
in cave of ſandy ſtone.

Baſſae. A noble man, or great Commander under the great Turke.

Baſtinado. A ſtaffe: a cudgell.

Baſton. A ſtaffe, or cudgell: ſometime it ſignifieth an officer of the Fleet, attending in the Kings Court, with a red ſtaffe, to convey ſuch to ward, as are there committed.

Batty. A beating or ſtriking.

Bazbee. A ſmall coine: a farthing.

* *Baine.* A Bathe.

Bdellium. A Gumme brought out of Arabia, and the Holy land, of a ſweet ſmell and bitter taſte. It hath vertue to mollifie and ripen hard ſwellings, and is good againſt the ſtiffeneſſe of ſinews or other parts, and againſt the biting of venemous beaſts.

Beades of Saint Elline. Certain round roots brought out of Florida, which being dry are very hard, on the outſide black, and inwardly white: of a ſweet ſmel and good taſte. They

are

are of great vertue against griefs of the stomack, as also of the kidnies or reines.

Beame. The maine horn of a Hart or Stag.

Beatitude. Blessednesse.

Beaver. In armour it signifieth that part of the helmet which may be lifted up, to take breath the more freely: It is also a beast of very hot nature, living much in the water. His two forefeet are like the feet of the beast called *Gattus*, (as *Joannes de Sancto Amando* writeth:) but what this *Gattus* is, I doe not well understand, only I suppose it to be an *Otter*. Vpon these feet he hath very sharp claws, wherewith he taketh his prey, and hangeth upon water banks. His hinder feet are made like to the foot of a Goose, wherewith hee swimeth. He hath very sharpe teeth, and doth much harme to trees, with knawing the roots and rynds of them. It is written that if a Beaver come into a strange place, where he hath not been bred, the other Beavers will make him their slave, to provide them meat, and pull off all the haire from his backe that he may be known. The stones of this beast are sold in Apothecaries shops, by the name of *Castoreum*: they are much used in Physick, being very good against palsies and cold diseases of the sinews: But the skin is of more valew then the stones.

Beeglue. That which Bees doe make at the entry of their Hive, to keep out cold.

Beestings. The first milke that commeth from the Teat, after the birth of any thing.

Belial. An Hebrew word signifying a wicked naughtie person. An Apostata; one without yoke, and is many times taken for the devill.

Belive. By and by, anon.

Bellona. Warre, or the goddesse of Warre among the Heathen.

Belt. A girdle.

Belze-

Belzebub. An Hebrew word compounded of *Bel*, which in that language signifieth an Idol, and *Zebub*, a Fly: so that *Belzebub* signifieth the Idoll of Flies: notwithstanding commonly it is taken for the devill.

Benediction. A blessing.

Benefactor. A friend, one that doth good.

Beneficence. A doing good.

Beneficent. Liberall, loving.

Benevolence. Good will.

Benevolent. Loving, friendly, well wishing.

Benigne. Friendly, gentle, favourable.

Benignitie. Friendlinesse: libertie, courtesie.

* *Benison.* A blessing.

Benzwine. A sweet smelling gumme, good against hoarsenesse and the cough, being dissolved in water and drunken. It hath many other excellent properties to be used in Physicke. The tree upon which it groweth is not with us certainly known.

Beryll. A precious stone brought out of India, cut most commonly with sixe corners, because otherwise it would not shew so faire, if the sticking out of the corners did not make the brightnesse more manifest. It is of a greenish colour, like the water of the Sea. Exod. v. 16.

Bestiall. Beastly: dishonest.

Bestialitie. Beastlinesse.

Bevie. A herd of row Bucks: most commonly with us it signifieth, a great number of Quails in company together.

Bevie grease. The fat of a Row Deere.

Bezar stone. A stone of excellent vertue against poyson, very costly and of great account in Physick. It is commonly of the bignesse of an Acorne or Chestnut, being compounded of certain thin scales, one upon another, like the scales of an Onion. It is easie to be scraped or cut, and if it continue long in water, it melteth. The middle part is something hollow, and full of powder

powder of the ſame ſubſtance that the ſtone is of. And this is a marke to know whether the ſtone be fine and true: for the Indians doe counterfeit them ſometimes and deceive many. This ſtone is taken out of the bowels of a beaſt in India, much like a Hart, ſaving that his hornes are like a goates. The occaſion of the growing of the ſtones (as ſome write) is thus. Theſe Harts or wilde Goats (for they reſemble both) going to the dennes of Serpents in thoſe countries, doe with their breathing compell them to come forth, and then eate them: after they goe whereas water is, and plunge themſelves therein untill they perceive the furie of the venome be paſt, and till then they will not drinke a drop: being come forth of the water, they goe into the fields, where feeding upon many healthfull hearbs (known to them by naturall inſtinct to be of vertue againſt poyſon) they are perfectly freed from all danger; and by the mixture of theſe herbs with the Serpents eaten before, theſe Bezar ſtones are very ſtrangely (as is ſaid) ingendered within them: growing by little and little, as appeareth by the ſcales thereof one folded upon another.

Bezill. The broad part of a Ring, in which the ſtone or ſignet is ſet.

Bice. A fine blew colour uſed by painters.

Bigamie. The marriage of two wives; not both together, but ſeverally after the death of the firſt.

Bigamus. Twice married, he that hath had two wives. Such an one the Romiſh Church admiteth not to the Miniſterie.

Bipartite. Divided in two parts.

Bigandes. A kinde of wilde gooſe.

Biſſextile. Leape yeere, ſo called, becauſe the ſixt Calends of March are in that

that yeere twice reckoned: viz. on the 24. and 25. of Februarie, so that leape yeere hath one day more than other yeeres have. This leape yeere is observed every fourth yeere, and was first devised by *Julius Cæsar*, to accommodate or make the yeere agree with the course of the Sun.

Bitumen. A kind of clay, naturally clamy like pitch; growing in some countries of Asia. It was of old used in Physicke. The best is heavy, bright and cleere, of purple colour, and having a strong smell. The black is accounted naught. This *Bitumen* was used in stead of morter, at the building of the tower of Babel, as appeareth in *Gen.* cap. 11. There is also a kind of *Bitumen*, like unto a liquor, flowing out of some fountains in the Iland Sicilie, which is used in stead of oyle to burne in lamps.

Blankemanger. A custard.

Blemishes. Marks made by hunters, to shew where a deere hath gone in.

Blend. To mixe or mingle together.

Blewmantle. The name of an office of one of the Pursevants at armes.

* *Blith.* Merry, frolick, joyfull.

Blomarie. The first forge, through which the iron passeth, after it is once melted out of the myne.

Bloudstone. A stone growing in Ethiopia and Arabia; of nature astrictive, stopping any issue of blood, and eating proud flesh out of wounds. It is of a dark colour, like unto congealed blood.

Bole armoniacke. A reddish stone like to ruddle, of a very binding nature, and of great vertue against the plague.

Bonayre. Gentle, milde, curteous.

Bone breaker. A kinde of Eagle, having so strong a beake that therewith she breaketh bones.

Bolus. A medicine which must be eaten: a mouthfull.

Bonnet. A hat or cap.

Boone. A request, a suit, a demand; sometime it signifieth

nifieth good : as a boone companion, a good companion.

Boras. A white ſubſtance like unto ſaltpeter, wherewith goldſmiths uſe to ſolder gold and ſilver : ſome write it is the gum of a tree, which is very unlikely : others affirme it to be made of old lees of oyle, by art and drying in the Sun brought to be white; notwithſtanding I ſuppoſe it rather to be a minerall.

Boreas The northeaſt wind

Braces. In building it ſignifieth the pieces of timber, which bend forward on both ſides, and beare up the rafters.

Brachmans. A ſect of Philoſophers in India, that lived onely by hearbs, roots, and fruit.

Bracygraphie. A ſhort kind of writing, as a letter for a word.

Braket. A drinke made of water and hony.

Brandiſh. To ſhake, properlie a ſword or ſuch like weapon.

Brayniſicke. Mad, fooliſh, furious.

* *Bretfull.* Top full.

Brevitie. Shortneſſe.

Brigandine. A coat of defence.

Brigantine. A kinde of ſmall light ſhip.

Brime. A tearme uſed among hunters when the wilde Boare goeth to the female.

Brocage. Meanes uſed by a ſpokeſman.

Broches. The firſt head or hornes of a Hart or Stag.

Brocks. See Badger.

Brocket. A red Deere two yeare old.

Brothell. A houſe of diſhoneſtie.

Brothelrie. Diſhoneſtie, bauderie.

Bruit. A report ſpread abroad.

Brumall. Of or belonging to winter.

Brute. Beaſtly, barbarous.

Brutiſh. The ſame.

Brutiſhneſſe. Beaſtlineſſe, barbarous behaviour.

Budge. A furre of a kind of Kid in other countries.

Buffe. A Beaſt like a Bull, with a very long mane

mane; This beast breedeth in the woods of Germany.

Bugle. The same that Buffe is: sometime a black horne.

Bullion. Silver unrefined, not yet made in money.

Burdon. A deep base.

Burganet. A Helmet, a Head-peece.

Burglarie. The breaking and entring into a house by night, with intent to steale or kill.

Burnet. A hood or attire for the head.

Burnish. To make a thing to glister or looke faire by rubbing it. It is also a terme among hunters, when Harts spread their hornes, after they be frayed or new rubbed.

* *Burled.* It sometimes signifieth Armed.

Burly Grosse, fat, great.

Burre. The round roll of horne, next the head of a Hart.

Burshalder. A Headborough, or officer in a Borough.

Buttresses. Staies for to beare up any building, or make it strong.

Buxome. Pliant, amiable, obedient.

Buxomnes. Lowlinesse, humblenesse.

C

CAbal. The tradition of the Jews doctrine of religion.

Cabalist. One skilfull in the doctrine of the Jews religion.

Cathos. An herb of red colour, growing in India, which is of vertue against the stone, and to provoke urine.

Cadence. The falling of the voice.

Calaber. A little gray beast of the bignesse of a Squirrill, whose skin is used for furre.

Calamarie. A fish which hath his head between his hinder part and his belly, with two bones, one like a knife, the other like a quill, whereof he is called by some a Cutle fish.

Calcinate. To burn.

Calcine. To burn.

Calcination. A burning, o

turning

turning into ashes.

Calculate. To cast account, to reckon.

Calculation. An account, a reckoning.

Calends. It signifieth properly, the first day of every moneth, being spoken alone by it self. If *Pridie* be placed before it, then it signifieth the last day of the moneth going before, as *Pridie Calend. Ianuarii.* is the last day of December. If any number be placed with it, it signifieth that day in the former moneth, which cometh so much before the moneth named; as the tenth Calends of March is the twentieth day of February, because if one begin at March, and reckon backwards, that twentieth day is the tenth day before March. In March, May, July, and October, the Calends beginne at the fixteenth day, in other moneths at the fourteenth which Calends must ever beare the name of the moneth following, and be numbred backward from the first day of the said following moneths.

Calfe. The Fawne or young one of a Red Deere.

Calefie. To make warm.

Calefaction. A making warme.

Callette. A lewd woman.

Calliditie. Subtiltie, craftinesse.

Calthrope. An instrument used sometime in Warre. It is a little thing made with foure pricks of iron; of such a fashion, that which way soever it be thrown, one point will alwayes stick up like a naile, to spoile the enemies horse feet.

Caligraphie. Faire writing.

Calumniate. To slander: to belie one shamefully.

Calumniation. Slanderous lying.

* *Camoyse.* Crooked upward, as commonly, the noses of blacke Moores be.

Camphire. A kinde of Gumme, as *Avicen* writeth. But *Platearius* affirm-

eth it to be the juyce of an herbe. It is white of colour, and cold and dry in operation.

Cancel. To deface, cut or blot out.

* *Canceline.* Chamlet.

Canicular. See Dogge-dayes.

Canker. A hard swelling in the veines, being over-charged with hot melancholy humors. It is called a Canker, because the veines so swollen are like unto the clawes of a Crab. This disease may happen in any part of the body, but most commonly in womens breasts; by reason of their spongie hollownesse, and great number of veines there meeting. If it continue long it is very hard to cure, because gentle medicines will doe no good, and strong doe increase the raging malice of it.

Canniball. A barbarous savage person: one that eateth mans flesh.

Canon. A Greeke word, properly signifying a rule or line, to make any thing straight, or to trie the straightnesse of it. Hereof Laws or Decrees for Church government are called Canons. And certaine times of prayer used by Churchmen, were called Canonicall houres of prayer.

Canonicall. Approoved by common or exact rule.

Canonier. He that shooteth in great Ordnance.

Canonize. To declare and pronounce one for a Saint.

Canonization. The solemnitie of Canonizing or pronouncing one to be a Saint.

Cantharides. Certaine Flies shining like gold, breeding in the tops of Ashe and Olive trees beyond Sea. They are sometime used by Physitions, to raise blisters in the body; but their heads, wings, and feet must be cast away. The juyce of them is poisonous.

Cape. A corner of land shooting out into the Sea.

Capabilitie. An aptneſſe to containe, or receive.

Capable. Which can containe or hold a thing.

Capacitie. Aptneſſe to receive and hold.

Capers. A prickly plant, almoſt like to brambles, growing in Spaine, Italy, and other hot countries. The root hereof is much uſed in Phyſicke, againſt obſtructions of the ſpleen or milt. The flowers and leaves are brought hither from Spain, preſerved in brine, and are commonly eaten with Mutton. They ſtirre up the appetite, warme the ſtomacke, and open the ſtoppings of the liver and milt.

Capitall. Chiefe, principall; ſometime deadly, abhominable.

Capite. A tenure, when a man holdeth lands, immediately of the king, as of his crown.

Capitole. An ancient palace in Rome, ſo called.

Capitulate. To draw or bring into Chapters.

Capriole. Leaping of a horſe above ground, called by horſemen, the Goats leape.

Capſtand. An inſtrument to wind up things of great weight: ſome call it a Crane.

Captious. Short, quicke, quarrelſome in demands.

Captivate. To take priſoner.

Captivitie. Bondage, imprisonment.

Caranna. A Gumme brought out of the Weſt Indies, of great vertue againſt aches proceeding of cold cauſes.

Carbonado. A raſher upon the coales.

Carbuncle. It hath two ſignifications, namely a precious ſtone, and a dangerous ſore. 1. Carbuncle ſtone, is bright, of the colour of fire. It hath many vertues, but chiefely prevaileth againſt the danger of infectious aire. The beſt of theſe ſtones will ſhine in darkeneſſe, like a burning coale, as *Albertus* writeth, himſelfe hath ſeene. Others ſhine but a little, and are leſſe eſteemed; but ſuch as ſhine not

at all, are ſcarce of any reckoning: theſe ſtones are found in ſome countreys of Africa. 2. Carbuncle diſeaſe, is a botch or ulcer, (otherwiſe called by a Greeke name *Anthrax*) cauſed of groſſe hot blood, which raiſeth bliſters, and burneth the skin: This ulcer is ever accompanied with a Feaver.

Cardones. An herbe in India, of vertue to heale ſores.

Cavlo Sancto. A roote growing in the Weſt Indies, of a pleaſant ſmell and bitter taſte, the rynde whereof being chewed draweth downe fleame and humours from the head, and being drunken in powder is good againſt divers inward diſeaſes.

Cancanet. A ſmall chaine.

Cardinall. Chiefe, principall.

Carnall. Fleſhly.

Carnalitie. Fleſhlineſſe.

Carol. A ſong: ſometime a dance.

Carpe. To check, taunt, or rebuke.

Carreere. A ſhort ſwift race with a Horſe, as at Juſts, Tournaments.

Carrike. A great ſhip of burden.

Caſani. India bread.

Caſia. It is commonly taken for Cinnamome. Poets underſtand often by it, ſome ſweet ſmelling herbe: as *Virg. Eclog.*

Tum Caſia atque aliis intexens ſuavibus herbis.
Alſo *Ovid Quo ſimul ac Caſias & nardi lenis ariſtas,*
Quaſſaque cum fulva ſubſtravit Cinnama myrrha.
Lactantius alſo: *De Phœnice.*
Cinnama debinc, auramque procul ſpirantis amomi;
Congeſit & mixto balſama cum folio.
Non Caſiæ mitis, nec olentis vimen acanthi,
Nec thuris Lachryma, guttaque pinguis abeſt.

Where wee ſee that ſignifie two things. Some Caſia and Cinnamome, thinke it to be Lavender, for

For mine owne part, I know not certainly what Englisſh name or interpretation to give it.

Caſſia fiſtula. A fruit growing in Arabia and Syria, which is round, black, and long, almoſt as ones arme, of the bigneſſe of a Thumbe. The outſide hereof is hard: within it, is contained the ſeed, and a black ſubſtance ſoft and ſweet, which is much uſed in Phyſick, as a gentle purger of the inward parts.

Caſſia lignea. A ſweet wood much like Cinnamome, and of the nature of Cinnamome.

Caſtigate. To chaſtiſe, to correct.

Caſtigation. A chaſtiſing, a correction.

Caſtleward. A payment made by ſome dwelling within a certain compaſſe of a Caſtle, for the maintenance of thoſe that do watch and ward the Caſtle; Alſo the circuit of land, which oweth this ſervice.

Caſtoreum. See Bever.

Caſuall. That which happeneth by chance, doubtfull, uncertain.

Caſualtie. Chance: fortune, hap-hazard.

Catadupa. A place in Ethiopia ſo called, where the great river *Nilus*, falleth from high Mountanous rocks with ſuch violence, that the continuall noiſe thereof, maketh the people there dwelling to become deafe.

Catalogue. A roll, a bill, a regiſter of names or other things.

Cataplaſma. It ſignifieth properly a medicine, which is made of divers herbes, either bruiſed or boyled in water, and ſo applyed outwardly to the body. If there be oyle added, it is not then called a Cataplaſme, but an Emplaiſter.

Cataract. A diſtillation of humours out of the eyes.

Catarrhe. A diſtillation of waterriſh humours out of the head, into the mouth and throat, cauſed by a

cold and sometime hot distemperature of the brain.

Catastrophe. The conclusion or end of a Comedie: a sudden alteration.

Catechumen. A novice, or one newly instructed in matters of faith, by word of mouth.

Categorie. In the Greeke tongue it properly signifieth an accusation. It is also a terme used in Logick, which shall after be explicated in the word Predicament.

Categoricall axiome. A simple axiome or proposition, not compounded of any conjunction, as, *Peter* is a man.

Cathedrall. Of or belonging to a Bishops Chaire.

Catholike. A Greeke word, signifying universall or generall.

Catoblepa. A strange beast that killeth a man onely with the sight of it: some thinke it to be the Basiliske, or Cockatrise.

Caveare. A strange meate like blacke sope, made (as is said) of the Roe of a Sturgeon.

Caveat. A warning, an admonition to take heed.

Caverne. A hole or Cave in the earth.

Caville. To mocke or flout in words, to reason overthwartly.

Cavitie. Hollownesse.

Causticke. A medicine that burneth; and is used when a disease cannot otherwise be mastered.

Cautele. A taking heed.

Cautelous. Warie, circumspect.

Cauterize. To burne: to seare.

Caution. A warning or watchword given to take heed: sometime a great heedfulnesse, or warie carriage in a thing.

Cedar. A tall great tree, which groweth in Africa, and Syria, straight upright like the Firre tree. The leaves are small and thick, of a sweet smell: This Tree hath fruit on it, all times of the yeere, which fruit is like that of the Pine and Firre Tree, but greater and harder.

Celebrate,

Celebrate. To ſpeake or write very honourably in praiſe of any thing: alſo to rehearſe often: and ſometime to keepe a feſtivall day, or other time with great ſolemnitie.

Celebration. The ſolemnization of a feaſt.

Celebritie. Great reſort to a place: famouſneſſe.

Celeritie. Swiftnes, ſpeed.

Celeſtiall. Heavenly.

Celſitude. Highneſſe.

Cement. Mortert Lime.

Cenſer. A veſſell to burn Frankincenſe in.

Cenſor. A grave Officer having authoritie to controll and correct manners.

Cenſoreum. Belonging to a Cenſor.

Cenſure. A judgement: an opinion.

Centaures. People of Theſſaly, which becauſe they firſt rid on Horſes, were ſuppoſed to be halfe men and half horſes. Poets feine they were begotten by *Ixion* upon a cloud, made in the likeneſſe of *Iuno*. They warred on the Lapithes, and were overcome by *Hercules*.

Center. The point in the midſt of a round circle, or the inward middle part of a globe. Vvherefore the earth is called the Center of the world, becauſe it is in the midſt thereof.

Centurion. A Captaine over a hundred footmen.

Certes. Surely: certainly.

Certificate. A writing which teſtifieth the certaintie of a thing.

Ceruſſe. Vvhite Lead, oftentimes uſed by Surgeons in oyntments and playſters. Some women make painting therewith.

Ceterach. Otherwiſe called Fingerferne: An herbe which hath neither ſtalke, flower, nor ſeed. It is much uſed in Phyſick againſt the black Jaundiſe, quartaine agues, and ſtopping of the ſpleene.

Chalons. Blankets, Coverings.

Chameleon. A little beaſt like a Lizard, having a rough ſcaly skin, ſtraight legs, ſharpe clawes, a ſlow pace like a Torteyes, and a long wreathed taile: He

changeth himself quickly into any colour that he sitteth upon, except white and red: wherefore men that are inconstant and fickle, are sometime called Chamelcons. This beast (as is said) is nourished onely with aire.

Chamfering A small gutter or furrow made by art upon some pillars of stone or timber.

Champertie. See Champertours.

Champertours. Those that stirre others to go to law, and beare the charges thereof themselves, to the end they may have part of the land, or other thing in variance.

Chancellour. A chiefe officer in a spirituall Court: Also the Lord or chiefe Judge in the Chancerie.

Chancerie. The Court of equity & good conscience.

Chanter. A singer.

Chaos. A great confused and disorderly heape, out of which Poets imagined all things to be made.

Chaplet. An attire for the head, made of Gold, Pearle, or other costly, or curious stuffe, used to be fastned behinde; in manner of a folded roll or garland.

Character. The forme of a letter. A mark, sign, or stamp made in any thing.

Charakterie. A writing by Characters or by strange marks.

Charles Wayne. Certaine Stars winding about the North pole of the world, in fashion like foure wheeles and horses drawing it. Poets feine that *Calisto*, King *Lycaons* daughter, having had a childe by *Jupiter*, was by *Juno* in despight turned into a Beare, and that *Iupiter* changing *Calisto* afterward, into this figure of Stars, for that cause, in Greeke it is called *Arctos*, which signifieth a Beare.

Charnell-house. A place to lay soulles, and bones of dead men in.

Chart. A writing, a written deed.

Charter. A writing whereby the King makes a grant to any person or persons of any

any liberty, priviledge, pardon, or other thing: Also writings betweene private men, are sometime so called.

Chattell. A Law tearme, wherof there be two kinds, namely Chattels reall, and Chattels personall. Chattels reall, are leases, or wards. Chattels personall are all moveable goods, as money, plate, cattell, &c.

Chaunter. A singer.

Cheate. To cousin, to deceive.

Cheating. Cousenage.

Cherubim. One of the highest Order of Angels: See Hierarchie.

Chieftaine. A Captain.

Cheeke varnish. Painting used by some women.

Chevisance. Merchandise, bargaining.

China. A hard knottie root brought out of the East Indies, of a reddish colour: It is very comfortable to nature, and used often in restoratives and dyet drinks.

Chiromancie. See Divination.

Chivalrie. Knighthood: the knowledge of a Knight or Nobleman in feats of armes.

Chivansie. Chivalry: riding.

Chrisme. A Greeke word, signifying an Oyntment: Sometime it is taken for a white linnen cloth, wrapped about an infant after it is newly christened.

Chrismatorie. A vessell to carry oyle in.

Christ. The surname of our Saviour, signifying anointed.

Chronologer. One skilfull in Chronicles.

Chronologie. The knowledge of old Stories.

Chrysocoll. A kinde of minerall found like Sand in the veines of some metals.

Chrysolite. A stone of the colour of Gold, which shineth brightest in the morning, and receiveth harm if it be held too neer the fire.

Chymera. A strange monster, having the head and breast like a Lion, the belly like a Goat, the tayle like a Dragon.

Chymicall.

Chymicall. Of, or belonging to a Chymist.

Chymist. A Physician following the method of *Paracelsus.*

Cimball. An old musicall instrument, made in some places of two or mo plates of brasse, which with beating togeather made a ringing noyse.

Cimisse. A noysome little worme, flat and red, which raiseth wheals where it biteth: If it be broken, it yieldeth a stinking smell.

Cinoper. A soft red stone, found in mines, otherwise cald Vermilion. The Paynims did use to paint their idols therewith, and themselves in publike feasts and solemnities, as we reade that *Camillus* when he triumphed in Rome was painted with this Vermilion: So *Virgill* speaking in his tenth *Eclog*, of the shepherds God *Pan*, saith that he was seene,

Sanguineis ebuli baccis minioque rubentem.
With bloody Walwort berries stayn'd,
and with Vermilion red.

Cinque Ports. Five haven townes in our Countrey, which have many liberties. They are Hasting, Romnie, Hethe, Dover, and Sandwich.

Circular. That which is round in compasse.

Circumcise. To cut off the foreskin of a mans privy parts: which was a religious ceremony among all the Hebrews after *Abraham*, to whom God first commanded it.

Circumcision. A cutting off of the foreskin. See Circumcise.

Circumference. The outer part of any round circle: The ring or round compasse of a wheele.

Circumlocution. A long circumstance; a speaking of many words, where few may suffice.

Circumscribe. To cõpasse round, to draw a line about

Circumscriptible. That which may be limited or contained within bounds.

Circumspect. Wise, warie, heedfull.

Circumvent. To compasse in; to deceive one craftily.

Cite. To warne one to appeare.

Citation. A warning one to appeare.

Citrine. Yellow.

Cittadell. A castle with a small garrison to keepe a towne in awe.

Civet. A sweet substance like muske. It is said to be the dung of the beast Hyena.

Civilize. To make civil.

Clamour. A great cry or noise.

Clamorous. Crying out or exclaiming.

Clandestine. Privy, close, secret.

Clarentius. One of the Kings of armes, whose office is to dispose, the funerals of Knights & Esquires of the southside of Trent.

Clarifie. To make cleere.

Claritie. Nobleneſſe, cleereneſſe.

Clause. A short sentence.

* *Cleepe.* An old word, signifying to name, or to call.

Clemencie. Mercy, gentleneſſe.

Clement. Mercifull, pitifull.

Client. One that asketh counsell of a Lawyer.

Clime. See Climate.

Climacterica ll. A Greeke word signifying an account or reckoning, made by certaine degrees or steps. Some have hereby divided the age of mans life after this manner. The seventh yeere they reckon for dangerous; and by this account the 14. 21. 28. 35. &c. are climacterica ll yeers. Likewise the ninth yeere is esteemed equally as dangerous, and by this account, the 18. 27. 36. &c. are called Climacterica ll yeeres. But the most noted and famous Climacterica ll yeere; is at the age of 63. because both accounts doe meete in this number; namely 7. times 9. and 9. times 7. And this is held the most dangerous yeere of all other.

Climate. A terme used in Cosmographie. It signifieth a portion of the world, betweene North & South, conteining some notable

notable difference in the Sun rising.

Chafe. To cover or hide.

Chefe. An unlawfull game, called by some nine pins, cules, or kittles.

Chum. A note of silence.

Coaction. Constraint.

Coactive. Constraining.

Coadiutor. A fellow-helper.

Coagulate. To turne to curde.

Coca. An hearbe in India, the leaves whereof being bruised and mixt with the powder of Cockles or Oysters in their shelles burnt, the Indians use in little balles to carry in their mouthes, to preserve them from famine or great drythe.

Cockatrice. See Basilisk.

Coequall. Equall in degree with another.

Coessentiall. Of the same essence or substance.

Coeternall. Equall in eternitie with another.

Cogitation. A thinking.

Cognition. Knowledge.

Cohere. To cleave, stick, or hang together.

Coherence. An agreement or hanging together.

Collaterall. Sidewaies, or joyning to the side. Every degree of kindred is either lineall or collaterall: The lineall is that which cometh from the Grandfather to the Father, from the Father to the Son, and so still right downward: *Collaterall* is that which cometh sidewaies, as first between brothers and sisters, then betweene their children, &c. Also Vnckles, Aunts, and all Cousins are conteined under this tearme of *Collaterall* kindred.

Collation. A short banquet.

Colleague, A companion, or one joyned in office with another.

Collect. To gather together.

Collection. A gathering.

Collocation. A placing together.

Colloquie. A talking or conferring together.

Collusion.

Colluſion. Deceit, conſenage. It is alſo a terme uſed in law, when an action is brought againſt one, by his own agreement.

Collyrie. A phyſicall terme ſignifying any medicine for the eyes.

Colon. A marke of a ſentence not fully ended; which is made with two pricks thus (:)

Colonie. Among the Romans, when their citie was too full of inhabitants, they uſed to withdraw a certain number, to dwell in ſome other place, which number ſo withdrawn, as alſo the place to which they were ſent, was called by the name of *Colonie.*

Coloquintida. A kinde of wilde Gourd, which the Perſians name Gall of the earth, becauſe it deſtroyeth all hearbs, neere which it groweth. It is round, having a thinne yellow rinde (when it is ripe) and the inner part open, and ſpongie full of gray ſeed. If there grow but one upon a plant, it muſt be throwne away, becauſe it will be too violent in operation. This fruit is often uſed in phyſick to purge ſlimie grose humours from the ſinewes and joynts; but muſt be well prepared, for that otherwiſe it is very dangerous.

Coloſſe. An image or ſtatue of exceeding greatneſſe, made ſometime by the old Emperours of Rome. There was one ſuch image in the Ile of Rhodes, dedicated to the Sun, of one hundred and five foot long, the thumbe of which image few men could fathome.

Columbine. Dovelike.

Columne. A pillar.

Coluri. Two imagined circles in the heavens, drawne both through the Poles; whereof one paſſeth through Aries and Libra, the other through Cancer and Capricorne: So that they divide the Zodiacke, and the whole heavens into foure even parts.

Combat. A fight between two, allowed by the law for

for triall of some controversie.

Combatant. He that fighteth or is to fight a Combat.

Combine. To couple or joyne together.

Combination. A coupling or joyning together.

Combust. Burnt or scorched: a planet is said to be combust, when he is under the Sun beames, or within certaine degrees of them.

Combustible. That which will soon be set on fire and consumed.

Combustion. A burning.

Comedie. A play or interlude, the beginning whereof is ever full of troubles, and the end joyfull. Among the Greekes *Eupolis*, *Aristophanes* and *Cratinus*, were the chiefe comicall Poets, among the Latines *Plautus* and *Terence*.

Comedian. A player or writer of Comedies.

Comet. A blazing starre. It is properly a great quantitie of hot and dry exhalations drawn up from the earth, by the attractive vertue of starres into the highest region of the ayre, where being neere the Element of fire, it is inflamed, and there moved round, according to the motion of the starre, under which it is grown, or the motion of the ayre, in those high parts.

Comicall. That which pertaineth to Comedies: also pleasant or merry.

Comma. A marke often used in writing and printing, which is made thus (,)

Commemorate. To rehearse or make mention.

Commemoration. A rehearsall, a remembrance.

Commence. To begin, to enter an action against one.

Commendatory. Which recommendeth one.

Comment. Notes of instruction set in some books, to expound such things as cannot easily be understood. Sometime it is taken for a lie or fayned tale.

Commentarie. See Comment.

Com-

Commendatorie. That which hath commendations onely written in it.

Commerce. Converſation, entercourſe of merchandiſe.

Commination. A threatning.

Commiſerate. To take pittie or compaſſion upon any.

Commiſeration. Pittie or compaſſion.

Commiſſary. One that hath ſpirituall juriſdiction in ſome out places of a Dioceſſe, ſo farre diſtant from the chiefe Citie, that it were too great trouble to ſummon people to it.

Commiſſion. A writing teſtifying that one or many have ſome authoritie in a matter of truſt, committed to their charge.

Commiſſioner. He that is in authoritie by vertue of a commiſſion.

Committee. He to whom a matter is committed to be decided or ordered.

Commixe. To mingle together.

Commixtion. A mingling together.

Commodious. Fit, profitable.

Commotion. A great ſtir, a hurly burly.

Communicable. That which may be imparted unto another.

Communion. A partaking together.

Communitie. Fellowſhip in partaking together.

Commutation. A changing.

Compact. Hard knit, cloſe joyned together, ſometime a bargaine, agreement.

Compaſſionate. Pittifull, which grieveth at others harmes.

Compendious. Brief, ſhort, ſaving.

Compendium. A ſhort way, a ſaving courſe.

Competencie. Sufficiency, fitneſſe.

Competent. Convenient, fit, neceſſary.

Competitor. He that ſueth for the ſame thing with another.

Compile. To make, frame, or ſet together.

Complement. Fulneſſe, perfection, fine behaviour.

Compleate. Full, perfect.

Com-

Complexion. The temperature of the humors in mans body, which causeth the colour: sometime it signifieth painting used by women.

Complices. Fellows or confederates, in lewde matters.

Compose. To frame; or set together.

Composition. A joyning or putting together.

Compositor. He that composeth or setteth a thing in order.

Comprehend. To containe, or conceive in the minde.

Comprehensible. Which may be contained or conceived.

Comprehension. A taking, a conceiving, or understanding.

Compression. A pressing together.

Compromise. An agreement made by indifferent parties chosen on both sides.

Comprise. To containe.

Compulse. Constraint, enforcement.

Compulsion. Constraint.

Compunction. Griefe, remorse.

Computate. To account, cast, or reckon.

Computation. An account or reckoning.

Comrade. A companion, a good fellow.

Concave. Hollow.

Concavitie. Hollownes.

Concinnitie. Apt, fitnesse, a feat contriving, or hansome setting a thing together.

Concise. Briefe, short.

Concave. A private roome, a closet.

Concoct. To digest, to boile.

Concoction. Digestion of meat in the body.

Concourse. A great assembly.

Concupiscence. Lust, fleshly desire.

Concurre. To meet together.

Condescend. To agree, to joyn together.

Condigne. Worthy, due, deserved.

Condole. To lament with another, to bemoane.

Conduce. To helpe, or be profitable.

Conduct.

Conduct. To guide one in the way.

Confection. A mingling together: or that which is mingled.

Confederate. One joyned in friendſhip, or linked with another in any practiſe.

Conferre. To compare together: ſometime to talke or reaſon with another.

Conference. A reaſoning together, or a comparing of one thing with another.

Confidence. Truſt, credit.

Confident. Very bold, aſſured; nothing doubtfull.

Confine. To appoint bounds, to limit.

Confines. The bounds or borders of a Countrey.

Confiſcate. Forfeited: ſeiſed to the Kings uſe.

Confiſcation. Forfeiture of ones goods, or ſeiſing them to the Kings uſe.

Conflict. A fight, a skirmiſh, a bickering.

Confluence. A flowing together: a great multitude: great ſtore.

Conforme. To apply or frame ones ſelfe to any thing which is required of him.

Conformitie. Likeneſſe or agreement with another thing.

Confront. To come or ſtand boldly before ones face: to face one.

Confuſe. Mixt together: mingled, out of order.

Confuſion. A diſorderly mingling.

Confute. To diſprove, to overthrow by argument.

Congeale. To freeze, to grow ſtiffe, or cling together with cold.

Conglutinate. To glew together: to joyne.

Conglutination. A glewing together.

Congratulate. To rejoyce in anothers behalfe with him: or to ſignifie that we ſo rejoyce.

Congratulation. A rejoycing together.

Congregate. To gather together.

Congruent. Agreeable, meet, fit.

Congruity. Good agreement.

Conjecturall. Vncertaine, which may, & may not be.

Conjoyne. To joyn together.

Conjugall. Belonging to wedlock.

Conjunction. A joyning or coupling together.

Conjure. To ſweare or conſpire together: to binde by oath, or under a great penaltie.

Connex. To knit or tye together.

Connexion. A knitting together.

Connivence. A ſuffering, or winking at a matter.

Conſanguinitie. Kindred by blood.

Conſecrate. To hallow or make holy.

Conſecration. A making holy.

Conſequence. That which followeth another thing going before.

Conſequent. Following or neceſſarily coming after another thing.

Conſerve. To preſerve or keep.

Conſerves. The juice or ſubſtance of any thing boiled with Sugar and ſo kept.

Conſiderate. Diſcreet, wiſe.

Conſiſtorie. An aſſembly of Magiſtrates, a Judgement place.

Conſolatorie. Comforting, which comforteth.

Conſolation. Comfort.

Conſolidate. To make firme or ſtrong.

Conſonant. Agreeable. Alſo every letter not being a vowell, is ſo called, as B, C, D.

Conſort. A company: or a companie of Muſitians together.

Conſpicuous. Bright, cleer.

Conſpurcation. A defiling or making foule.

Conſtellation. A company of ſtarres together: or the influence which they work.

Conſternation. Amazement: a great feare.

Conſtitute. To ordaine, to appoint.

Conſtitution. A decree, an ordinance.

Conſtruction. A joyning of words and ſentences together.

Conſubſtantiall. Of the ſame ſubſtance.

conſubſtantialitie. Agreement in ſubſtance: the being of the ſame ſubſtance that another is of.

Conſull. A chiefe officer among the Romans: there were two choſen yearly to governe the City: Theſe Magi-

Magistrates first, began after the Kings were expelled, and were called *Consuls* of the latin word *Consulere*, because they were by their office to provide and take care for the good of the common-wealth.

Consult. To take advice together.

Consultation. An advice or deliberation taken together.

Consummate. To finish, to make an end.

Consummation. An end, a finishing of a matter.

Consumption. A consuming. Also a disease, wherin the lungs being exulcerated, there followeth a leanneſſe of all the body.

Contagion. An infection.

Contagious. Infectious.

Contaminate. To defile.

Contamination. A defiling.

Contemne. To despise.

Contemplate. To behold in the mind: to muse upon.

Contemplatiõ. A beholding in mind; a thinking upon.

Contemptible. Base, vile, of no account.

Contemptuous. Despiteful.

Continencie. Chastitie, temperatenes;

Continent. Chaste, sober, temperate.

Continent land. That which is no Island, main land.

Contingent. Casual, doubtfull, uncertain: which may and may not be.

Continuate. To joyn close together.

Contract. A bargaine, an agreement made.

Contraction. A shrinking together.

Contradict. To gainsay or speak against.

Contradiction. A speaking against; a withstanding in words.

Contribute. To give with others; to allow as others doe.

Contributarie. Which alloweth or giveth as others doe.

Contribution. A giving with others, when many give together.

Contristate. To make sad or sorrowfull.

Contrite. Broken: very sorrowfull: hartily repentant.

Contrition. Great inward sorrow for sin committed.

Controvert. To contend, strive, or bee at vari-

ance about a matter.

Contumacy. Stubbornnes, disobedience: self-will.

Contumelie. Reproach; spite, disgrace.

Contumelious. Reproachfull: spitefull, disgracefull.

Contund. To pownd or beate in a morter.

Contusion. A beating, bruising, or pounding.

Convent. To bring one before a Judge.

Conventicle. A little assembly; most commonly for an ill purpose.

Convention. An appearing before a Judge.

Converse. To use ones company, to live with.

Conversant. Using much in ones company.

Conversion. A turning from evill to good.

Convict. Proved guilty of the crime whereof hee is accused.

Conviction. A condemnation or proofe of being guiltie.

Convince. To overcome, to confute: To prove one guiltie.

Convocate. To call together.

Convocation. An assembling or calling together: sometime the company assembled.

Convulsion. A shrinking, or pulling together of the sinews; a cramp, a pang.

Cooperate. To worke together; to help.

Cooperation. A working with another, a helping.

Cope. A church vestment much like a large cloake.

Copall. A white Rosin of much brightnesse brought from the West Indies: the people there were wont to make perfumes thereof in their sacrifices. It is hot in the second degree, and moyst in the first, and is used here to be burnt against cold diseases of the braine.

Copie. Great plentie.

Copious. Plentifull, aboundant.

Copulation. A coupling or joyning together.

Corall. There are two sorts thereof, the one white, the other red; but the red is best. It groweth like a tree in the bottome of the sea, from whence being taken,

it

it is by the ayre hardened into the forme of a ſtone, as we ſee it. It is cold and dry in operation, good to be hanged about childrens necks, as well to rub their gums, as to preſerve them from the falling ſickneſſe.

Corbell. A ſhouldering piece cut out in ſtone, as we may ſee in wals, to bear up a poſte, ſummer, or other weight.

Corbets. Places in walles where Images ſtand.

Corbona. A cheſt or coffer in the Temple of Hieruſalem, where the treaſure that ſerved for the Prieſts uſe was kept.

Cordiall. Heartie; that which comforteth the heart.

Cordwayner. A Shooemaker.

Corodie. An ancient term, uſed when the founders of Abbies or other religious houſes, reſerved a right in themſelves and heires, to appoint ſome perſon to have allowance of meate and drinke, or other maintenance out of the houſe; and this allowance was called a *Corodie.*

Coroncll. A Captain over many bands.

Coronation. The crowning of a King or Queene.

Corporall. Of or belonging to the body.

Corporation. A body politick, having by the kings grant a common ſeale, a chiefe Officer, and inferiour perſons belonging to it.

Corpulencie. Groſſeneſſe, fatneſſe.

Corpulent. Fat and groſſe.

Correlative. A tearme of Logicke applyed to ſuch words as cannot be ſpoken, but there muſt be ſuppoſed ſome other word, which is neceſſarily a dependant upon it: as a Father and a Son; a Maſter and a Servant; a Captaine and a Souldiour; a Husband and a Wife.

Correſpondence. An agreeableneſſe, or proportion anſwering to ſome other thing.

Correſpondent. Agreeable, or anſwerable to another thing.

Corrigible. That which may be corrected or amended.

Corrivall. He that is suiter with another, to a woman for marriage.

Corroborate. To strengthen, to confirme.

Corrode. To gnaw asunder.

Corrosive. A fretting plaister: any thing which laid to the body, raiseth blisters and maketh it sore.

Cosignificative. Of the same signification with another thing.

Cosmographie. An art touching the description of the whole world. This art by the distance of the circles in heaven, divideth the earth under them into her Zones and climats, and by the elevation of the Pole, considereth the length of the day and night, with the perfect demonstration of the Suns rising and going downe.

Covent. The whole number of religious men together dwelling in one house.

Coverture. A covering. In the Common Law it signifieth all the time, that a man and wife are coupled in marriage.

Couchant. Couching or lying on the ground.

Covert. Hidden, secret.

Coverbaron. A married wife: a woman subject to a husband.

Coverture. In our Common Law it is sometime taken for marriage.

Covine. Deceit, consenage.

Countermand. To give cómandement contrarie to that which was commanded before.

Countermine. To mine or did in the earth against another.

Countermure. A wall made in defence of another wall.

Counterpane. The fellow copy of a deed indented.

Counterpoise. Any thing laid in weight against another thing.

Countervaile. To be of equall value to another thing.

Corpee. Cut off.

Cramp-fish. A fish whose nature is to make the hands of such as touch it,

to

to be benummed or astonied, though they touch it with a long pole.

Crannie. A little hole or chinke.

Craven. A coward.

Craxie. Sickly, weake, of unperfect health.

Credence. Beliefe, truſt.

Credible. That which may be believed.

Creditor. He that lendeth or truſteth another with money, or wares.

Credulitie. Eaſines of beliefe.

Credulous. He which eaſily beleeveth a thing.

Creſſant. In Heraldrie it ſignifieth the new Moon.

Crime. An offence, or fault committed.

Criminall. Faultie: or that which belongeth to a fault or accuſation.

Criſis. A Greeke word, which is interpreted judgement. In Phyſicke it ſignifieth the conflict between nature and ſickneſſe; that is, the time, when either the patient ſuddenly becometh well, or ſuddenly dyeth, or waxeth better or worſe according to the ſtrength of his body, and violence of the diſeaſe.

Criſpe Curled.

Criſtall. A ſubſtance like cleere glaſſe. There are two kinds hereof. One which groweth upon extreame cold mountaines, being there congealed like yce, by the minerall virtue of the place, as *Albertus* writeth. Another kinde groweth in the earth in ſome places of Germanie.

Criſtalline. Made of Criſtall, or ſhining like Criſtall.

Critticall. In Phyſicke the fourth and ſeventh dayes are called Critical, becauſe in them Phyſitians uſe to judge of the danger of a diſeaſe: But the ſeventh is accounted the chiefe Criticall day, & the fourth a token or ſigne what the ſeventh day will be, if the Patient live ſo long. This account muſt be made according to the number of weeks thus. In the firſt weeke the fourth day is the token or Critical of the

seventh day. In the second weeke the eleventh is the Critical of the fourteenth. In the third the seventeenth is the Criticall of the twentieth: for *Hippocrates* reckoneth the twentieth day for the last of the third weeke: In the fourth weeke 24. is the Criticall of the 27. In the fift, the 31. the Criticall of the 34. In the sixt weeke the 37. the Criticall of the 40. And so forth to a hundred.

Criticke. The same that Criticall is. Also it signifieth sometime, one that hath authoritie, or taketh upon him to censure other mens acts or works writte.

Crocodile. A harmefull beast living most about the River *Nilus* in Egypt. It is hatched of an egge, and groweth unto a wonderfull greatnesse, sometime to twentie or thirtie foot long. This beast hath no tongue, and in feeding moveth onely the upper jawe: He hath eyes like a Hogge, and cruell sharpe teeth: He hath no haire, but is made much after the fashion of an Evet, with a long taile, a long belly, and backe covered all over with scales close joyned & of great strength. Vpon his feete he hath strong sharpe clawes. In the day time hee can see farre, and liveth on land, in the night he is almost blind, and keepeth in the water. He is very bold upon those he seeth afraid of him, and fearefull if he be assaulted. It is written that he will weepe over a mans head, when he hath devoured the body, and then will eate up the head too. Wherefore in Latine there is a proverbe, *Crocodili Lachrymæ*, Crocodiles teares, to signifie such teares as are fained, and spent onely with intent to deceive, or do harme. I saw once one of these beasts in London brought thither dead, but in perfect forme, of about three yards long.

Croches. The little buds or branches, at the top of a Harts horn.

Crosselet. A melting pot.

Cro-

Crotayes. Dung of a Hare.

Crownet. A little crown, alſo a part of a Horſe hoofe is ſo called.

Crude Rawe, not well digeſted.

Cruditie, Rawneſſe: ill digeſtion.

Cubebs. A certaine fruit ſold by Apothecaries like unto Pepper. It cometh out of India, and is hot and dry in operation. It comforteth the braine much, and quickeneth the ſpirits, being held & chewed in the mouth. It is alſo very good to open the ſtoppings of the Liver.

Cubite. Halfe a yard: the meaſure from a mans elbow to the top of his middlefinger.

Cullion The ſtone of any living thing.

Culpable. Faultie.

Culture. Tillage, dreſſing of land.

Culvertaile. A ſtrong kinde of building, by faſtening boards or timber, with artificiall joynts, ſo firmely together, that they cannot fall aſunder.

Cummine. An herbe, the ſeed whereof is much uſed in Phyſicke. It is hot and dry, good to breake or diſſolve windineſſe in any part of the body.

Cumulation. A heaping up, or increaſing.

Cunctation. Slackneſſe, delay, lingering.

Cupglaſſe. A hollow round Glaſſe, with a hole in the bottome, uſed by Phyſicians ſometimes, to draw blood or wind out of the body, for it ſucketh with great ſtrength, by reaſon of a little flame of fire made in it.

Cupiditie. Deſire, coveteouſneſſe.

Curfew. A bell which ringing about bedtime, giveth folkes warning, to go to reſt and cover their fire.

Curſoritie. Swiftly: as when one readeth a booke over with ſpeed.

Curtezane. A harlot.

Curtilage. Any peece of ground, as a yard, backe-ſide, or garden-plot, adjoyning to a houſe.

Cuſtodie. Safe keeping.

Cutchoneale. A little flie (as some thinke) brought from beyond the Sea, dried, wherewith Diers dye Stammell and colours in Graine: but indeed it is a fruit.

Cynicall. Doggish, See Cynike.

Cynike. Doggish or currish: There was in Greece an old Sect of Philosophers so called, because they did over sharply barke at mens vices, and were not so respective in their behaviour as civilitie required. The chief of this Sect were *Antisthenes* and *Diogenes.*

Cypher. A circle in Arithmetike like the letter O; which of it self is of no value, but increaseth the value of other figures after which it is joyned: wherefore we sometime say of one, that in company of others doth nothing himself, that he standeth for a Cypher.

Cypresse. A tree which groweth on drie mountains, very tall and slender: the timber thereof is yellowish & of a pleasant smell, especially set neere the fire. It carryeth no leaf but greene small twigs.

D

*D*Affe. A dastard.

* *Dags.* Latches cut of Lether.

Daine. To vouchsafe.

Dandruffe. Small scales that sticke to the skin of the head, and often hang about the haires. They are caused by salt fleame, or some other corrupted humours, piercing insensibly the pores, and then sleightly congealed by the aire, and may be taken away by washing the head with salt water or vineger warme.

Darnell. A naughty grain almost like wheat, but much lesse, and groweth among wheat often. It may be used in Physicke, against some outward diseases, but taken inwardly it is harmefull, as being too hot, and making the head giddy.

Darreigne. To attempt, or challenge.

Deau-

Deaurate. Gilded, gliſtering like gold.

Debilitate. To weaken.

Debilitie. Weakneſſe.

Debitor. A debtor.

Debonaire. Gentle, mild, curteous.

Decad. The number of ten.

Decalog. The ten commandements.

Decent. Comely, hanſome.

Decencie. Comelineſſe.

Decide. To determine, or end a Controverſie or doubt.

Decipher. To write after a ſtrange faſhion, that none ſhall reade it, alſo to find out the meaning of a thing ſo written.

Deciſion. A determination, or end made of a controverſie.

Declayme. To ſpeake evill: to reproach.

Declamation. An oration or ſpeech made of purpoſe in reproach of any perſon or thing.

Declaymer. He that maketh a declamation.

Decline. To bend downward.

Declination. A bending downward.

Declivitie. A ſteep bending downward, as on the ſide of a hill.

Decoct. To ſeethe, to boyle.

Decoction. A boyling or ſeething. In Phyſicke it ſignifieth commonly any liquor in which medicinable roots, herbs, ſeeds, flowers, or any other thing hath been boyled.

Decollation. A beheading.

Decorum. Comely, or comelineſſe.

Decrepit. Weake, or very feeble with age.

Decreſſant. The Moon in the laſt quarter.

Decretals. Ordinances, decrees.

Dedicate. To offer, give, or appoint for ſome ſpeciall purpoſe.

Dedication. An offering, a giving up.

Deduce. To take away, to abate.

Deduct. To take away.

Deduction. A taking away.

Defamation. A defaming, a ſpeaking ill of one.

Defamatory. Slanderous: which defameth.

Defatigation. Wearineſſe.

Defeaſance. An overthrowing, or undoing that which was formerly done. A writing teſtifying that ſome other writing ſhall be of no force.

Defeate. To deceive, or beguile: to take craftily from one.

Defect. A failing or want in any thing.

Defection. A falling away, a revolting.

Defective. Faultie, which wanteth ſomething.

Defendant. He which anſwereth to an accuſation or challenge.

Defenſive. That which defendeth, or is ſpoken, or done in defence.

Deferre. To put off, to prolong.

Define. To declare, ſhew or deſcribe a thing plainlie.

Definition. A ſentence which expreſſely declareth what a thing is.

Definitive. Which defineth or concludeth a matter.

Defloration. A deflouring.

Defloure. To corrupt, ſpoile or marre.

Deforme. To disfigure, to ſpoyle the forme of any thing.

Deformation. A disfiguring.

Deformitie. Ill favouredneſſe: uncomelineſſe.

Defraud. To deceive, to beguile.

Deſi. Little and prettie, feat and handſome.

Defunct. Dead.

Degenerate. To turne out of kinde.

Degrade. To take away the priviledge of holy orders from one.

Degradation. A taking away of Eccleſiaſticall authoritie, from a Clerke convinced of ſome notorious crime.

Degree. A terme often uſed in Aſtronomie and Phyſick. In Aſtronomie it ſignifieth the thirtieth part of a ſigne: viz. of *Aries*, *Taurus*, *Gemini*, *&c.* For into ſo many parts or degrees are all the ſignes divided. In Phyſick it ſignifieth

nifieth a proportion of heat, cold, moiſture or drineſſe, in the nature of ſimples; and there are foure ſuch proportions or degrees: The firſt degree is ſo ſmal, that it can ſcarce be perceived. The ſecond, that which may be manifeſtly perceived without hurting the ſenſe. The third, that which ſomewhat offendeth the ſenſe. The fourth, which ſo much offendeth, that it may deſtroy the body. For example: Sweet Almonds, Rice, Bugloſſe, ripe Grapes are hot in the firſt degree: Parſley, Saffron, Honey, in the ſecond degree; Cummine, Galingall, Pepper in the third degree: and Garlike, Spourge, Euphorbium, in the fourth degree. So Barly is cold in the firſt degree, Cucumbers in the ſecond, Sengreene in the third, and Hemlocke in the fourth degree. Where note that in heat, cold, and drineſſe, there may be foure degrees, and in moiſture but two.

Debort. To diſſwade: to adviſe one to the contrary.

Dehortation. A perſwaſion or admonition to refraine from doing ſomething.

Deject. To throw down, to debaſe.

Dejection. A throwing down, a debaſement.

Deitie. Godhead, or a God.

Delineate. To draw the firſt proportion of a thing.

Delinquent. An offender.

Delude. To mocke, to ſcorne, to deceive.

Deluge. An univerſall overflowing of waters, *Noes* floud.

Deluſion. A mocking.

Demaynes. The Lords Mannor houſe, and the Lands which he and his Anceſtors have alwayes uſed.

Demeane. To behave or carry ones ſelf.

Demeanour. Behaviour.

Demerit. A deſert.

Demiſe. To give or grant.

Democraty. A kind of government wherin the people bare rule without other ſupe-

superiours saving such as they appoint.

Democraticall. Of or belonging to the estate of *Democratia.*

Demolish. To pull down.

Demolition. A pulling down.

Demoniacke. Possessed with a devill.

Demonstrable. Which may be shewed or made manifest.

Demonstrate. To shew.

Demonstration. A shewing plain of any thing.

Demurre. A pause or stay, a standing still.

Demy. Half, sometime little.

Denecre. A penny, a small peece of money.

Denizen. A stranger born, that obtaineth the Kings letters patents, and becometh his Majesties subject, enjoying thereby all priviledges, as if he were an Englishman.

Denominate. To name one.

Denomination. A naming.

Denotate. To note or marke, to signifie.

Denotation. A noting or marking.

Denounce. To give warning, to declare, to threaten.

**Denwere.* Double.

Deodand When a man is casually killed by a cart, Horse, or Mill, &c. that which moved and was thereby cause of his death, being forfeit to the King, appertaineth to his Majesties Almoner to bestow in deeds of charitie, and is therefore called a *Deodand*, as being to be given away for Gods sake.

Depend. To hang upon an other thing.

Dependant. That which hangeth upon an other thing.

Deplore. To lament, to bewaile.

Deploration. A lamenting.

Depopulate. To waste or spoile a countrey.

Depopulation. A spoiling or wasting of a countrey.

Depose. To take away ones authoritie, to thrust out of his kingdom, sometime to sweare.

Depositum. A pledge, any thing laid up with one

to

to keepe.

Deposition. A deposing or putting from great authority, also a laying down, sometime an oath or testimony given by oath.

Deprave. To corrupt or marre, sometime to speake evill of one.

Depresse. To crouch down, to keep under.

Deprive. To take away.

Deprivation. A losse of any thing.

Depute. To appoint.

Deride. To mocke, or flout.

Derision. A mocking.

Derive. To take or draw from another thing.

Derivative. That which is derived from another thing or word.

Derivation. A deriving, or drawing from some thing.

Derogate. To empaire, diminish, or take away.

Derogation. A taking away from ones honour or estimation.

Derogatory. That which empaireth or hindereth the credit of any one.

Descend. To go downward.

Describe. To expresse plainly the outward forme of a thing.

Description. A plaine expressing of the outward forme of a thing, or the manner how a thing was done.

Design. To appoint.

Designment. An enterprise or purpose which a man hath.

Desist. To leave off.

Deteine. To keep from one.

Detect. To discover, to disclose.

Detection. A discovery, a disclosing.

Detract. To speake evill of one.

Detraction. Slanderous speaking.

Detriment. Losse, harme, hinderance.

Devastation. A wasting of a countrey.

Devest. To uncloath.

Deviant. Farre out of the way.

Devoire. Endeavour.

Devolve. To roll down.

Devolution. A rolling along.

Dewlap. The hollow part of

of the throat, hanging down in some beasts.

Dexter. Belonging to the right hand.

Dexteritie. Nimblenesse, quicknesse, skilfulnesse.

Diabolicall. Devillish.

Diacatholicon. An electuary much used in Physick, so called because it serveth as a gentle purge for all humours.

Diacinnamon. A physicall mixture of Cinnamon and divers spices in powder together, which helpeth digestion and is good against cold moist diseases of the stomacke.

Diacodion. A cold sirupe made of the tops of Poppies, used in physick sometime against hote diseases, and to stay the falling down of humours out of the head.

Diacurcuma. A confection made of Saffron and divers other simples, used against the dropsie and old diseases of the stomacke, spleene and liver.

Diadem. A Kings crown, or an attire for Princes to weare on their heads, made of purple silke, and pearle.

Diagalanga. A confection made of *Galingale* and hot spices, good against the winde collicke and cold distemperature of the inward parts.

Diagridium. There is a plant called *Scammonie* growing in farre hot countries, the juyce of the root whereof being dryed, is a very strong and violent purgative medicine, called also *Scammonie*: which before it can be used in physicke, must be boyled in Quinces, to abate the malice of it: now the *Scammonie* boyled and prepared in this sort, is called by Apothecaries *Diagridium.*

Dialacca. A confection made of the gumme *Lacca*, and divers hot simples, good against cold diseases of the stomack, stoppings, of the liver, and all causes that may draw one to the dropsie.

Dialect. A difference of some words, or pronunciation in any language: as in England the *Dialect* or manner of speech in the North,

North, is different from that in the South, and the Western Dialect differing from them both. The Grecians had five especiall Dialects: as 1. The property of speech in Athens: 2. In Jonia: 3. In Doris: 4. In Eolia: and 5. that manner of speech which was generally used of them all. So every countrey hath, commonly in divers parts thereof some difference of language, which is called the Dialect of that place.

Dialecticall. Of or belonging to the art of Logicke.

Dialog. A talke, reasoning, or disputation betweene two parties or moe, or a discourse written where such a conference is set downe.

Diamber. A comfortable confection made of divers hot spices, good to be given in wine or other liquor, to strengthen the stomacke, revive the spirits, and warme the inward parts.

Diameter. A streight line which passing through the middle of any figure, divideth it in two equall parts.

Diapason. A concord in musicke of all.

Diaphœnicon. An Electuary used often by Physitians to purge flegme and choler.

Diaper. A fine kind of linnen not woven after the ordinarie fashion but in certaine workes, Diamonds, knots, or other devices.

Diapred. Diversified: of divers colours, or garnishings.

Diaprunum. An Electuarie made of Damaske Prunes, and divers other simples, good to coole the body in hot burning Fevers. After it is made, Physitians use often to adde *Diagridium* to it, and then it becommeth very Purgatory, and is called *Diaprunum solutivum*; soluble, or laxative *Diaprunum.*

Diarhodon. A comfortable confection good to refresh and strengthen all

the inward parts, after long hot diseases.

Diasena. A purging Electuary, good against quartane Agues, and all other diseases proceeding from melancholy.

Diatragacanthum. A confection made of the Gum *Tragacanth*, and other simples, good against hot diseases of the breast, the cough, pleurese, & inflammation of the lungs.

Diatrionpiperion. A confection so called, because it is principally compounded of the three kinds of Pepper, to wit, long, white and blacke Pepper. It is good to help digestion when the stomacke wanteth heate to concoct that which it hath received.

Diatrionsantalon. A cold confection made of the wood Sanders, good against burning Agues, and to refresh the inward parts inflamed with too much heate.

Diaturbith. An Electuarie which principally purgeth flegmaticke grosse humors.

Dicacitie. Much talke, or prating.

Dichotomie. A dividing into two parts, or a division made by two and two.

Dicker. Ten hides of Lether.

Dictate. To endite; also that which one writeth from anothers mouth while he speaketh.

Dictator. A chiefe Officer among the Romanes; never chosen but upon great necessitie in dangerous troubles of the common wealth. This *Dictator* could continue in office but onely sixe moneths, and then under paine of treason was to give up his authoritie: He could be named by none but the Consull, and that in the night time, with great silence and attention. After he was once chosen all other Magistrates were out of office, except only the Tribune of the people; so that the Dictator, during his time, had (as it were) a kingly authority above all.

Difficult. Hard: uneasie.

Difficulty. Hardneſſe, uneaſineſſe.

Diffidence. Diſtruſt.

Diffident. Miſtruſtfull.

Diffuſe. To ſpread abroad.

Digamma. The letter F. ſo called, becauſe he beareth a forme, like the Greeke Letter *Gamma*, made double.

Digeſt. To diſpoſe or ſet in order.

Dight. Make ready: apparrelled, dreſſed.

Digreſſe. To turne aſide, to leave the matter that is in hand, and ſpeak of another thing.

Digreſſion. A turning to ſpeak of another thing.

Dilaniation. A tearing in pieces.

Dilate. To ſpread abroad, to inlarge, to draw in length.

Dilatation. A drawing in length, ſpeaking of a thing at large.

Dilemma. A kind of argument, which convinceth ones adverſary both waies: as in ſaying: If he be a good man, why doe you ſpeake evill of him? If he be naught, why doe you keep him company?

Dimenſion. The true meaſure of a thing.

Diminution. A diminiſhing.

Diminutive. Little, ſmall, or a word which betokeneth a little thing, as lambe-kinne, a little lambe.

Dinumeration. A numbring, a reckoning.

Dire. Fierce, cruell, terrible.

Directorie. That which directeth one.

Direction. A violent catching away.

Diſanull. To diſallow.

Diſappeare. To vaniſh out of ſight. To be ſeene no more.

Diſaſtrous. Vnluckie: unfortunate.

Diſavow. To deny or refuſe by vow.

Diſciple. A Scholler, one that learneth.

Diſcipline. Inſtruction.

Diſclayme. To denie.

Diſconſolate. Vncomfortable.

Discordant. Disagreeing.

Discrepant. Much differing.

Discusse. To examine, debate, or trie a matter.

Discussion. An examining, a sifting or tryall of a matter.

Disfranchise. To take away freedome.

Disfranchisement. A taking away of ones freedome.

Disgust. Dislike.

Dislocation. A putting out of the right place.

Dismall. Vnluckie: grievous.

Dismantle. To unclothe: to unfurnish, to leave unprovided.

Dismisse. To discharge, to put away.

Disparage. To disgrace: to joyne with unequall match.

Disparagement, Dishonour: disgrace. It properly signifieth a shame or disgrace done by a Guardian to his ward, in marying him under yeares, to a woman unfit for his calling, or to one past childe-bearing, or which hath some great deformitie, lameneſſe, or some horrible disease.

Disparates. A terme of Logicke, applyed to such words as are onely differing one from another, but not contrary: as heate and cold are contraries, but heate and moisture are Disperates: viz. two contrarie qualities.

Disparitie. Vnlikeneſſe: unequalitie.

Dispersed. A terme in Herauldrie, when any thing of soft substance, doth by falling from high shoot it selfe out into divers corners or ends.

Disperse. To scatter abroad.

Dispersion. A scattering abroad.

Displayed. Wide spread, opened.

Disputable. Any thing that a man may dispute on.

Disrobe. To unclothe: properly of rich, or garments of estate.

Dissent. To disagree.

Dishevelled. Bare hayred

red, without any attire on the head, the hair hanging at length.

Dissimilitude. Vnlikeneſſe.

Dissipate. To ſcatter, or ſpread abroad.

Dissipation. A ſcattering, a waſting.

Dissolve. To undoe, weaken, or deſtroy: to pluck downe.

Dissolute. Looſe, wanton, given much to vaine pleaſures.

Dissolution. A breaking, weakening, or pulling aſunder of any thing.

Dissonant. Of a contrary ſound, not agreeing.

Dissuade. To perſwade one from a thing.

Dissuasion. A perſwading of one from ſome thing.

Distich. Two verſes; or a ſentence contained in two verſes.

Distinguiſh. To put a difference between things.

Distinction. A difference put between things.

Distract. To draw away: to trouble ones mind.

Distraction. A pulling aſunder, or drawing away of the mind.

Distreſſe. Any goods taken and detained for not paiment of rent, or to inforce one to anſwer to a ſuite. Sometime it ſignifieth great affliction, or miſery.

Distribution. A dividing among many.

Disturbe. To trouble, to vexe.

Disunion. A diſjoyning, a ſevering.

Disunite. To part, to divide, to ſever.

Divert. To turne aſide.

Divident. That which divideth.

Divine. Heavenly belonging to God. Sometime to gueſſe or foretell a thing to come.

Divination. A foretelling of a thing before it happeneth: which may (as I take it) be divided into three different kinds; namely, ſupernaturall, naturall, and ſuperſtitious Divination. Supernaturall Divination

(onely revealed to man by God,) is not properly called Divination, but prophecie, with which all the holy Prophets have in former times been inspired. Naturall Divination may be divided into two branches; whereof the first is, that which hath in former times been practised by wicked spirits in oracles and answers given by them in Idols, and is at this day sometime seene in possessed persons, who by suggestion of the devill may foretell often things to come: and this is but a naturall Divination: For although to us it seeme miraculous, because of our ignorance in the causes and course of things, yet in those spirits, it is but naturall, who by their long experience, and great observation, beside the knowledge of secrets in nature, and their quicke intelligence from all places, are able to foresee much more then we by nature can. The second branch of naturall Divination, is that which a wise man may foretell by probable conjecture, being no way offensive, so long as it is only guided by reason, and overruled by submitting it selfe to the Almightie power of GOD. And to this second kind of Divination, may also Astrologie bee referred (which by the motion and influence of Starres and Planets doth promise to foretell many things) so long as it keepeth it selfe in due limits, and arrogateth not too much to the certaintie thereof: into which excesse of vanitie if it should breake forth, it can then be no longer called naturall Divination, but superstitious and wicked: for the Starres may incline, but not impose a necessitie in particular things. The third and last manner of Divination, is that which we called superstitious, whereof there hath among the Gentiles been divers different kinds, namely, *augu-*

ration.

guration, *Aruſpicie*, *Necromancie*, *Geomancie*, *Hydromancie*, *Pyromancie*, *Coſcinomancie*, *Palmiſtrie* or *Chiromancie*.

Auguration, was a divination made of things to come, by the flying, feeding, and chirping of birds: the profeſſors whereof called *Augurs*, were of great account among the heathē Romans, in ſo much that there was a Colledge of them in the City; neither would the Romans undertake any publike matter of importāce, without asking their aſſent. But the vanity hereof was well derided by a wiſe Jew, named *Moſſolamus*; as *Joſephus* writes. For an *Augur* in the wars once requiring, that the army which was then marching, might ſtand ſtill a while, till he tooke obſervation of a bird there by, to foreknow the ſucceſſe of that expedition, this Jew whilſt the *Augur* was buſie in his art, ſhot at the Bird with an arrow, but by chance killed her: whereat the *Augur* and others being highly offended: Are you ſo fooliſh (quoth the Jew) to imagine this poore Bird can tell what will happen to us, that could not foreſee her owne death ſo neere at hand? *Aruſpicie* is a divination, which by opening and viewing the bowels of beaſts, did undertake to foretell things to come: the profeſſors whereof were called *Aruſpices*. *Necromancie*, the worſt of all others, is that divination, which is practiſed by conjuration, and calling up Devils or dead mens Ghoſts. Which manner of divination we read practiſed by King *Saul* (1. *Reg. cap.* 28.) when he required a Sorcereſſe to call up the ſpirit of *Samuel* to him. *Geomancie*, is a kind of divination practiſed by making prickes and lines in the earth; as the name in Greeke ſignifieth. So *Hydromancie*, is a divination made by ſome apparition in water, as *Varro* writeth, that a Boy ſaw in water,

one bearing the forme of *Mercury*, who foretold in one hundred and fiftie verſes, the event of the warre which the Romanes had with King *Mithridates*. *Pyromancie* is a divination made by the fire, or ſpirits appearing in the fire. *Coſtinomancie* is a ridiculous kind of divination made with a ſieve; which at this day is uſed by ſome ſimple women, and appeareth to be of antiquitie, for in the third Idylle of *Theocritus* there is mention made hereof. *Palmiſtrie* or *Chiromancie*, is a divination practiſed, by looking upon the lines of the fingers and hands, an art full in uſe, among fortune tellers, Egyptians, and Juglers. Beſides theſe there were alſo other divinations, as namely *Aeromancie*, that which is gathered by apparitions in the aire. *Capnomancie*, by the flying of ſmoake. *Catoptromancie* by viſions ſhewne in a glaſſe. All which being even by the Pagans themſelves accounted deceitfull and vaine, it remaineth that of Chriſtians they be utterly rejected and abhorred.

Divorce. A ſeparation of man and wife, which was (as our Saviour witneſſeth) firſt permitted by *Moſes* unto the Iſraelites, for the hardneſſe of their hearts, that men might rather put their wives away, whom they grew wearie of, than uſe them with too great extremitie, to ſhorten their lives, as many did. The woman ſo divorced was to have of her husband, a writing (as *Joſephus* witneſſeth) to this effect. I promiſe, that hereafter, I will lay no claime to thee: And this writing was called a bil of divorce. But with Chriſtians this cuſtome is abrogated, ſaving onely in caſe of adulterie. The ancient Romanes alſo had a cuſtome of divorce, and amongſt them, it was as lawfull for the wives to put away their husbands, as for the husband to diſmiſſe

miſſe his wife: but amongſt the Iſraelites, this prerogative was onely permitted to the husband.

Diureticall. That which is of vertue, to cauſe one to make water.

Diurnall. Of or belonging to a day: Alſo a booke, wherein daily actions or accounts are ſet downe.

Diuturnitie. Long continuance.

Divulge. To publiſh, or tell abroad.

Divulgation. A telling, or reporting abroad.

Docibilitie. See Docility.

Docible. See Docill.

Docill. Eaſie to be taught, one that will ſoone learne.

Docilitie. Aptneſſe, quicknesse of underſtanding.

Document. A leſſon, an inſtruction.

Dogdayes. Certaine dayes in July and Auguſt, ſo called of the Starre *Canis*, the Dogge: which then riſing with the Sun, doth greatly increaſe the heate thereof.

Dogmaticall. Which is held or maintained in ſome mens opinion.

Dole. Sorrow, heavineſſe, griefe: ſometimes almes given to many poore folks.

Doleſull. Heavy, ſorrowfull.

Dolorous. Grievous, painefull.

Dolphine. A fiſh friendlie to man, and eſpecially to children; the Females of this fiſh, have breaſts like to women, which are well ſtored with milke. They are very faithfull to one another, and bring forth young ones like whelps, after ten moneths, and in Summer time. They ſometime breake forth of the Sea, but preſently die aſſoone as they touch land.

Doome. A ſentence pronounced: a judgement.

Doomeſman. A Iudge.

Domeſticall. One of the houſe: or any thing belonging to the houſe.

Domeſticke. See Domeſticall.

Dominere. To beare rule, or great ſway.

Domi-

Dominicall. Belonging to sunday or our Lords day.

Dominion. Lordship, rule.

Donarie. A gift; properly that which is hanged up in a Church.

Donation. A giving.

Donee. He to whom a thing is given or granted.

Donour. A giver.

Dormant. Sleeping.

Dormitorie. A place to sleepe in: or that which hath vertue to make one sleep.

Dorter. A cell or chamber used onely for religious men to sleep in.

Dowager. A Widdow Princesse, having dowrie in the countrey which was in subjection to her deceased husband.

Doukets. The stones of a Hart or Stag.

Drachme. See dram.

Dram. A small weight, the eight part of an ounce: It containeth in it three scruples, every scruple being of the weight of twentie Wheat corns: so that a dram is the just weight of 60 corns of Wheat.

Dreare. Sorrowfull; lamentable.

Dromedarie. A kinde of camel, having two bunches on the back, which is very swift, and can travell two or three daies without drinke.

Drone. An idle Bee that will not labour.

Druides. Ancient Pagane Priests in France, which lived naked in woods, giving themselves to the study of Philosophy and avoyding all company so much as they might. They were of such estimation among the people, that all controversies were referred to their determination, and a great penaltie laid on such as disobeyed their sentence. They beleeved the immortalitie of soules, but supposed (with *Pythagoras*) that they still passed by death from one body to another.

Dryades. Nymphs of the woods, so called of the Greek word *Drys*: which signifieth an Oake.

Duall. Of, or belonging to two.

Dubious.

Dubious. Doubtfull.

Dubitable. Doubtfull.

Dulia. Service: a worſhip done to Angels and Saints.

Duplication. A doubling.

Duplicitie. Doubleneſſe.

Durabilitie. Long continuance.

Dwale. An hearb of cold operation, having power to make one ſleep: ſome call it Nightſhade.

E

Eaglet. A young Eagle.

Ebene. A tree which groweth in Ethiopia, bearing neither leaves nor fruit. It is black and hath no grain like other wood, and is ſharp byting in taſt: Being burned it yieldeth a pleaſant ſmell, neither is the ſmoake thereof offenſive: but the greene wood is ſo full of ſap, that it will flame like a candle. It is good againſt many diſeaſes of the eyes. That which groweth in India, is ſpotted with white and yellow, being not in ſuch eſtimation as the Ethiopian *Ebene* is.

Ebionites. Certaine old Heretikes, which affirmed that Chriſt was not before his mother, the bleſſed Virgin. Againſt theſe Hereticks, Saint *John* writ his Goſpel, after he returned from his baniſhment in the Ile Pathmos.

Ebonie. See Ebene.

Ebrietie. Drunkenneſſe.

Eccho. A rebounding or ſounding backe of any noiſe or voyce, in a wood, valley or hollow place. Poets feine that this Eccho was a Nymph ſo called, which being rejected of one, whom ſhe loved, pyned away for ſorrow in the woods, where her voyce ſtill remaineth anſwering the outcryes of all complaints.

Eccleſiaſticall. Of, or belonging to the Church.

Eccleſiaſticus. Of, or belong to a Preacher. The name of a Booke in the old Teſtament is ſo called.

Eclipſe. A fayling or want of any thing: Commonly

monly it signifieth a want of light; and there be two such Eclipses, namely of the Moone and of the Sunne. Eclipse of the Moone; never happeneth but at the full Moone, neither then alwaies, but whē she is in such a point, that the shadow of the earth depriveth her of the Sunne beames, from whence she taketh her light. Eclipse of the Sunne is not so usuall, and happeneth only at the change of the Moone, namely when the Moone being between the Sunne and us, doth with her dark body, hide part of her light from us: which was the cause that *Dionysius Areopagita*, seeing the Sunne so admirably eclipsed at our Saviours Passion, contrarie to all reason, when the Moon was not in any necrencesse to hinder his light, cryed out in amazement: *Aut Deus naturæ patitur, aut machina mundi dissolvetur.* Either the God of nature suffereth, or else the frame of the world will be destroyed.

Ecliptike line. An imagined line, running thorough the midst of the twelve signes, in which the Sunne alwaies keepeth his course.

Eclog. It is commonly taken for a poeme containing a communication of shepherds, but the word in Greeke signifieth a collection or choice gathering of things together.

Eden. An Hebrew word signifying delectation, or a place of pleasure and delight. Paradise.

Edible. Which may be eaten.

Edict. An ordinance made by any in authoritie: A proclamation or decree.

Edifie. To build, to frame, sometime to instruct.

Edifice. A building, a frame.

Edification. A building: but most commonly it is taken for an instruction, so plainly delivered that the hearer profiteth by it.

Edition.

Edition. A setting forth or publishing.

Educate. To bring up, to nourish.

Education. A bringing up.

Effectuate. To performe.

Effeminate. Womanish, nice.

Efficatie. Strength, vertue, force.

Efficiencie. A bringing to passe.

Efficient Which bringeth to passe, or performeth.

Effusion. A powring out, a large spending.

Efisoones. Againe, often.

Egregious. Notable, excellent.

Egresse. A going forth from any place.

Egritude. Griefe of mind, or paine of body.

Eject. To cast out.

Ejection. A casting out.

Ejulation. A howling, a pitifull crying out.

Elaborate. Curious, done with great paine.

Elate. Lifted up, advanced, proud, loftie.

Elation. A lifting up, pride, loftinesse.

Elaterium. The juice of wilde cucumbers dried: Being taken inwardly, it purgeth waterish humors, and is good against the dropsie. But it must be mixed with somewhat to restraine the malice of it, for otherwise it will be painfull in operation.

* *Eld.* Old age.

Elect. To choose, or one that is chosen.

Election. Choice.

Electuarie. Any medicine taken inwardly, made of divers powders mixed together, and by tempering with some syrupes, or hony, brought to a soft liquid formy.

Elegancie. Finenes, neatnesse.

Elegant. Fine, neate, picked, trim.

Elegie. A mournefull song used in funerals, or other passions of sorrow.

Elegiacke. Mournfull.

Element. The first matter of visible substance, from whence all things take their beginning: whereof there be foure, namely, fire,

fire, aire, water, and earth. Sometime it signifieth a letter, as A.B.C. sometime the first foundation, principle, or instruction of any thing.

Elementary. Which consisteth of Elements.

Eleemosynarie. Given in almes, or which giveth almes.

Elench. A subtill argument.

Elevate. To lift up, to advance.

Elevation. A lifting up.

Elixir. An Arabian word of the same signification that Quintessence is in latine: see Quintessence.

Elke. A kind of Yew to make bowes with.

Elocution. Vtterance, eloquence.

Eloine. To put, give, or sell away.

Elong. To put, or set farre off.

Elude. To mocke or deceive.

Elusion. A mocking, a deceit.

Elysian. Of or belonging to *Elysium.*

Elysium. A supposed place of pleasure below, where Poets imagined the souls of good men did rest.

Embalme. To annoint with balme.

Embassie. An embassage, a message from one Prince to another.

Embellish. To make beautifull.

Embezill. To steale, to convey away.

Embleme. It properly signifieth any fine worke, cunningly set in wood or other substance, as we see in cheffe boards and tables; notwithstanding it is commonly taken for a picture or other device, shadowing some matter to be learned by it.

Embost. A terme used by hunters, when a Deere is so weary that he foameth at the mouth.

Embracer. A law terme of him, that when a matter is in triall, cometh for reward to the barre, being no lawyer, nor witnes, and speaketh in favour of one of the parties: or which laboureth the Jury, or

useth

useth any unlawfull practise to make them give their verdit, as he would have them.

Embrion. A childe unperfect in the mothers wombe.

Emendation. An amending.

Emeralde. A precious stone, the greenest of all other, for which cause it is very comfortable to the sight. The best of these stones are brought out of Scythia. And some affirme them to be taken out of the Griffons nests, who doe keepe this stone with great cruelty. It is found by experience (as *Albertus* writeth) that if the *Emerald* be good, it inclineth the bearer thereof to chastitie, and cannot endure the action of lust. There is also a disease sounding neere this word, for which see *Hemorrhode.*

Eminence. Highnesse, dignitie, honour.

Eminent. High, lofte, honourable.

Emmanuel. An Hebrew word expressing the dignitie of our Saviour, and is interpreted *God with us.*

Emolument. Profit, gaine, advantage.

Empanell. To make up a jurie of twelve, or more men.

Emphasis. An expresse or most plaine signification of ones minde.

Emphaticall. That which is uttered with most expresse signification, in such sort, that it setteth forth to the full, the intent of the speaker.

Empirick. A physition that getteth skill by his own practise.

Emplaster. A plaister or salve made of herbs, powders and oyle boyled together.

Emplead. To sue one.

Emprimed. A terme used by hunters when a Hart first forsaketh the herd.

Empyriall heaven. The highest heaven above the firmament; so called (by a Greeke name) because of the bright shining of it.

Emulate. To envie, to strive to doe as another doth.

Emulation. Envie: an earnest desire to do as another doth.

Enarration. A telling or declaring.

Enchiridion. It is commonly taken for a little book, which one may still carry in his hand.

Encomium. A praise.

Encroch. To creepe or presse upon a man unlawfully, to get more then his due.

Encrochment. A law terme when one man unlawfully presseth too farre upon another, as in setting his pale too farre upon anothers land, the more to enlarge his own, or in taking more rent then is due.

Endorse. To write on the outside of a Letter.

Endorsed. A terme of Herauldrie, when two beasts are painted with their backs turned to each other.

Energeticall. Very forcible, and strong.

Energie. Force, vertue, strength.

* *Enewed.* Made new.

Enfranchise. To make free, to admit or receive one into any corporation.

Enfranchisement. A making free.

Enhance. To advance, or make greater.

Enigma. A riddle, a darke speech.

Enigmaticall. Obscure: darke, hard to understand, spoken in a riddle.

* *Enmised.* Comforted.

Enormitie. A going out of rule: a great disorder.

Enormous. Wicked: very bad.

Enquest. A Iury of twelve or moe men.

Ensigne. A banner borne in warres: a flagge, or any ornament serving for a marke of some dignitie.

Entalented. Ingrafted.

Enthymeme. A terme of Logick. It signifieth an imperfect syllogisme, which wanteth either the Major or Minor: as for example.

Every sin deserveth correction.

Every theft is a sin.

Therefore every theft deserveth correction.

Now if we will leave the

the first part (called the *Major*) and say thus: *Every theft is a sinne*: Therefore *Every theft deserveth correction*. Or omit the second part (named the *Minor*) and say *Every sinne deserveth correction*, therefore *every theft deserveth correction*. Then it is called an *Enthymeme*, to wit, a keeping in the mind (for so the word properly signifieth) because one of these parts is understood in the mind: where note that if the two endes of the Enthymeme are like in speech, then the Minor is wanting, if the two beinnings be like, the Major is omitted, as may easily appeare by the foregoing example.

Enveloped. Wrapped.

Environ. To compasse about.

Enumerate. To reckon up: to declare.

Enumeration. A reckoning: a rehearsall.

Enunciative. Any thing pronounced or spoken. A proposition or speech, wch simply affirmed or denyeth any thing; as *Cicero is vertuous: Cicero is not vertuous.*

Epact. A number which is in use every yeer, to find the age of the Moone by: This Epact changeth yeerly, and is made by the addition of eleven to the former Epact; both which numbers are the Epact for the following yeer, but alwaies so, that both those numbers exceed not the number of 30. For if they amount to above 30. then must you cast away the 30. and the remaining number shall be the Epact. As for example, in this yeere 1616. the Epact is 22. to which if you adde eleven for the next yeers Epact, it maketh 33. from which if you take away 30. there will remaine three; which is the Epact for the next yeere 1617. Note also: when in any yeere the Epact is 29. you must ad 11. to find out the next yeeres true Epact, that casting away thirty, the Epact may come to be eleven. In al other numbers the Epact is still made (as before) by

eleven. And these Epacts are ever changed on the first day of March.

Ephemerides. A booke wherein day acts are registred. Commonly it is taken for a Booke of Astronomie (in use among such as erect figures to cast mens nativities) by which booke is shewne how all the Planets are placed, everie day and houre of the yeare.

Ephi. An Hebrew measure containing about five pecks of ours.

Ephod. A holy garment worne by the high Priest of the Hebrewes, when he executed his function. It covered the back, and was curiouslie wrought with gold and twisted silke of Purple, Skarlet, and Violet colour. On the shoulders there were set two great precious Onix stones, and in them graven the names of the twelve sonnes of *Iacob*, called the twelve Patriarchs, in the right shoulder the six eldest, and in the left the six youngest; that the High Priest entring into the *Sanctum Sanctorum* (which was the holiest place of the Temple) might beare with him the names of the people, for whom he was to pray unto God.

Epicycle. A terme used in Astronomie. It signifieth a lesser circle, whose center or middle part is in the circumference of a greater circle. In the upper part of this Epicycle, the five Planets, *Saturne*, *Iupiter*, *Mars*, *Venus*, and *Mercury*, doe goe forward according to the course of the signes; as *Aries* to *Taurus*, &c. In the lower part they are retrograde, that is, goe backward, as from *Gemini* to *Taurus*, from *Taurus* to *Aries* againe. Betweene these two motions, are said to be two stations; namely when a Planet ceaseth going forward, and beginneth to be retrograde, or comming to the farthest point of his retrogradation, goeth forward againe: so that in the Epicycle, these Planets wheele about sometime according, some-

sometime contrary to the order of the signs.

Epicure. It is commonly taken with us, for a man given over much to pleasure, especially in gluttony. In ancient times it signified one that followed the sect of a Philosopher named *Epicurus*, who taught that the greatest happines was, to be without paine, and enjoy pleasure of bodie and mind.

Epigramme. It properly signifieth a superscription or writing set upon any thing; now it is commonly taken for a short witty poeme, which under a faigned name, doth covertly praise or tax some particular person or thing.

Epilepsie. The falling sickneſſe, whereto most commonly children and yong folkare subject. This disease is caused by some humor or vapor, suddenly stopping the passage of spirits in the braine, which the brain striving to expel, causeth the patient to fall downe, and commonly some at the mouth.

Epileg. The conclusion or end of a matter. A speech made, after an enterlude or play is ended.

Epiphanie. An appearing or manifestation. The feast of Twelfe day at Christmas is so called, because thē the appearing of a new star did manifest the birth of our Saviour.

Episcopall. Of, or belonging to a Bishop.

Epitaph. An inscription or writing set upon a tombe; most commonly in lamentation or praise of the party there buried.

Epithete. Any word or short sentence, added to a Noune substantive, to expresse some qualitie of it: as in saying, *Barbarous* crueltie, *unbridled* lust: anger *the short madnes of the mind*: where *barbarous*, *unbridled*, and *the short madnesse of the mind*, are Epithetes expressing the qualitie of crueltie, lust and anger.

Epitome. An abridgement or short gathering of any matter in writing.

Epitomize. To make an abridgement or short gathering.

Equanimitie. Vprightnes of heart, quietnes of mind.

Equinoctiall. An imagined line, passing just in the midst between the two poles of heaven, to which line, the sun coming twice a yeer (namely about the xj. of March and the xj of September) maketh the daies and nights of equall length in all the world, for which cause it is called *Equinoctiall*: The signes *Aries* and *Libra* do both begin at this line.

Equipage. Furniture or provision for horsemanship, especially in triumph or turnaments.

Equivalence. The equall value of one thing with another.

Equivalent. Of equall value to another thing.

Equivocate. To speak or answer with a secret meaning reserved in ones own mind; which peradventure the hearers do not understand.

Equivocation. A speech or answer made, with a secret meaning reserved in ones mind.

Equivoke. When one word signifieth two things.

Eraso. A terme of Heraldrie, when any member of a beast seemeth torne from the body.

Erebus. Hell, or a river in hell.

Erect. To lift up.

Erection. A lifting up.

Eremite. See *Hermite.*

Ereption. A taking away.

Ermines. A little beast lesse then a Squirrell, the furre whereof is very costly, worn onely by Princes or great Potentates. It hath a taile of a thumbe length, and is browne. *Ermine* in Heraldry sometime signifieth white powdred with black, and *Ermines*, black powdred white.

Errant. Wandring: having no certaine abode.

Erroneous. Full of error: deceived.

Erst. Heretofore.

Erudition. Learning, instruction.

Eruption. A violent breaking out.

Escheate. To be forfeited to the King, or chiefe Lord.

Escheater.

Eſcheater. An Officer that obſerveth and certifieth into the Exchequer, ſuch things as do eſcheate unto the King.

Eſcript. A writing.

Eſcuage. A tenure of lands, whereby the tenant is bound at his own charg to follow his Lord into the warres: either in Scotland or Wales: ſometime in this tenure, the Tenant, onely payeth a yeerly rent.

Eſcuercouera. An hearbe in the Weſt Indies, ſo named becauſe it is of great vertue againſt the deadly ſtingings or bitings of certaine venemous beaſtes, which in that country they call *Eſcuercot.*

Eſperance. Hope.

Eſſayes. Tryals.

Eſſence. The being or naturall ſubſtance of any thing.

Eſſenes. Certaine religious men among the Jewes which lived a very ſtrict life, abſtaining from wine, fleſh and women.

Eſſentiall. That which belongeth to the eſſence of a thing.

Eſſoine. A tearme in the common Law, when a man cannot well appeare at a day appointed in court and is therfore allowed by the Court to be abſent without penaltie.

Eſtreate. A copy which is taken of any writing.

Eſtouers. Plots of wood, growing in heathes, commons, and other places where it is lawfull for tenants to take fewell, and timber to repaire their tenements.

Eternall. Which hath no beginning nor end.

Eternity. Everlaſtingnes.

Etheriall. Heavenly, or belonging to the celeſtiall ſpheres.

Ethikes. Books of morall Philoſophy, treating of civill behaviour and manners.

Ethnike. A Gentile: a Heathen: one that is no Chriſtian.

Etymology. The true expoſition, or reaſon given of any word.

Evacuate. To emptie.

Evacuation. An emptying.

Evade. To escape: to get away.

Evangelicall. Of or belonging to the Gospell: commanded in the Gospell.

Evangelist. A bringer of good tidings: wherefore Saint *Mathew*, Saint *Mark*, S. *Luke*, and S. *John*, are called *Evangelists*, because they first in writing published the joyfull History of our Redemption by the Son of God.

Evaporate. To consume away in vapor.

Evaporation. A vapor or smoake passing from any thing.

Evasion. An escape: a starting hole to get out.

Eucharist. It properly signifieth a giving of thanks. In Ecclesiasticall writings it is often taken for the B. Sacrament of the Body and Blood of Christ.

Evecke. A kind of wilde beast like a Goat.

Event. The end or successe of a matter.

Evert. To overthrow.

Eversion. An overthrowing.

Eviction. An overthrow in Law.

Evitable. Which may be avoided.

Eunuch. A gelded man.

Euphorbium. A gum or teare of a strange plant, growing on the mount Atlas in Lybia. It is yellowish, cleere, and brittle. It may be used in oyntments against palsies, cramps, and shrinking of sinewes: but to be taken inwardly is very dangerous, unlesse the malice thereof be wel corrected; for it scaldeth and is exceeding hot, neere the fourth degree.

Europe. One of the three parts of the world lying toward the West. In it are contained England, Spain, France, Germany, Italie, all Greece, Crete, or Candy, beside many other kingdomes, great countries and Islands. Some affirme it to be called *Europe* of *Europa*, King *Agenors* daughter, whom *Jupiter* (as Poets feign) in likenes of a Bull, carried over sea, into the Island Candy.

Exact. To demand with

with great earneſtneſſe, or with conſtraint: alſo it ſignifieth perfect and accompliſhed.

Exaction. A pilling or taking up of money by conſtraint.

Exaggerate. To increaſe or amplifie a matter: properly, with words to make a thing more than it is.

Exaggeration. An increaſing or amplifying by words.

Exanimate. To amaze.

Exanimation. An amazement.

Exaſperate. To anger, or provoke one greatly to anger.

Exaſperation. A provoking or ſtirring one to anger.

Exceſſe. Which exceedeth, or is too much.

Excite. To ſtir up.

Exclamation. A crying out.

Exclude. To ſhut out.

Excluſion. A ſhutting out.

Excogitate. To deviſe.

Excommunicate. To caſt out of the communion of the Church.

Excommunication. A caſting out of the Church.

Excrement. Any thing which naturally growing or being in the body, may be taken away without harme to the body.

Excreſſion. A growing out a ſwelling or bunch.

Excruciate. To torment.

Excurſion. A running out, a light skirmiſh.

Execrable. Wicked, worthy to be deteſted.

Execration. A curſing.

Exemplarie. Of, or belonging to an example.

Exemplifie. To declare a matter at large, to alledge examples.

Exempt. Free or priuiledged from any paiment or ſervice.

Exemption. A freedome or a priviledge from any buſines.

Exequies. Funeral ſolemnities in honour of the dead.

Exhale. To caſt or ſend forth a breath or ſume.

Exhalation. A fumie ſmoake, hot and dry, drawne out of the earth by the heate of the Sunne, which being inflamed, is

the materiall cause of divers fierie impressions in the ayre.

Exhaust. To consume, spend, or waste.

Exhibite. To present, offer, or give.

Exhilarate. To make merry, to comfort.

Exhortative. Which exhorteth or perswadeth to do a thing.

Exiccate. To dry, to make dry.

Exigent. A straight, a hard pinch.

Exile. Banishment.

Exinanite. To make emptie, to spoile, weaken, or make of no force.

Exodus. A going forth. The second Booke of *Moyses*, is so called, because it teacheth of the manner how the children of Israel went out of Egypt.

Exonerate. To unburden, to acquite or discharge.

Exorable. Which may be intreated.

Exorbitant. That which goeth out of due proportion, or the right way.

Exorcize. To adjure, to binde by oath: to charge one upon conscience or grievous penaltie, to speak truely, or doe any thing required.

Exorcisme. An adjuring or binding by oath.

Exordium. The first entrance of a sermon, oration, or such like speech.

Expect. To look for before it come.

Expectation. A looking for a longing.

Expidite. Quick, readie.

Expeditate. To cut off the balles or (as some say) certaine clawes of great dogs feete, which are kept neere a forrest, that they may not harme the Kings Deere. The dogs so cut, are said to be expeditated.

Expedition. Quick dispatch, speed, sometime a setting forth unto warre; a voyage.

Expell. To thrust out, to drive away.

Experiment. An experience, proofe or tryall.

Expert. Cunning, skilfull.

Expiable. Which may be purged or satisfied for.

Expiate. To pacifie, to appease

appeaſe, to recompence.

Expiation. Pacifying, appeaſing by ſacrifice.

Expire. To dye, end, periſh, or decay.

Expiration. A dying, a breathing out, an end.

Explane. To make plain, to declare plainly.

Explanation. A making plain, a declaring.

Explicate. To unfold, open, or to declare at large.

Explication. An unfolding or opening.

Explode. To drive out with clapping the hands.

Explosion. A driving away.

Expoſe. To ſet forth: to ſet to view; to put abroad in hazard.

Expoſition. An interpretation or expounding.

Expoſitour. An expounder or interpreter.

Expoſtulate. To reaſon angerly with one; to chide or complaine, as finding himſelf grieved.

Expoſtulation. An angry reaſoning or complaint.

Expreſſion. A wringing or ſqueezing out.

Exprobrate. To upbraid, to caſt in ones teeth.

Exprobration. An upbraiding.

Expugne. To conquer: to win by aſſault.

Expugnation. A conqueſt: a winning by fight.

Expulſe. To thruſt out.

Expulſion. A thruſting out, a driving away.

Exquiſite. Excellent, curious.

Extant. That which ſtandeth abroad or in ſight; which may be found.

Extempore. Out of hand; preſently, without ſtudie.

Extend. To ſtretch forth, to ſhew at length.

Extenſion. A ſtretching out.

Extenuate. To diminiſh: to make by words, a thing ſeeme leſſe then it is.

Extenuation. A diminiſhing.

Exterior. Outward.

Exterminate. To baniſh: to drive away.

Extermination. A deſtroying, or rooting out.

Externe. Forren: outlandiſh, ſtrange, outward.

Externall. Outward, strange.

Extinguish. To quench, to put out.

Extinct. Quenched, dead, put out.

Extirpe. To destroy, to root out.

Extirpate. To root up: to destroy.

Extirpation. A rooting up.

Extort. To wrest away, to take by force.

Extortion. Wrong done by any officer, in taking greater fees or rewards, for executing his office, than the laws will allow him.

Extortioner. Hee that committeth extortion.

Extract. To draw forth.

Extraction. A drawing out.

Extravagant. Wandering, disordered, when there are many needlesse matters or words brought in beside the purpose.

Extrinsecall. Outward, or on the outside.

Exulcerate. To raise blisters or sores.

Exulceration. A rising of blisters or sores in the body.

Exult. To rejoyce greatly, to triumph over one.

Exultation. A great rejoycing.

F

Fabricate. To frame, to build.

Fabrike. A frame a building.

Fabulous. False as a fable.

Facile. Easie.

Facilitie. Easinesse.

Faction. A sect or division into sundry opinions.

Factious. Contentious, troublesome, unquiet.

Factor. He that buyeth and selleth for a merchant, or that looketh to his businesse.

Facultie. Power, abilitie, a trade or course of life, a priviledge or power granted, that a man may doe something, which without such priviledge he could not doe.

Facundite. Eloquencie.

Fage. A fable.

Falding. A kind of course cloth.

Fallacie. Deceit in words.

Falſifie. To counterfeit, or make falſe.

Falſification. A counterfeiting, or making falſe.

Falſitie. Falſhood, deceit.

Fanaticall. Diſtracted, mad, franticke, out of his wits.

Farcines. A diſeaſe in beaſts: it is a creeping ulcer growing in knots, and following along ſome veine.

Farced. Stuffed, full.

Faſcinate. To bewitch.

Faſtidious. Diſdainfull, loathing, proud.

Fate. Deſtinie, that which muſt of neceſſitie come to paſſe, by Gods ſecret appointment.

Fatall. That which happeneth or cometh to paſſe by fate.

Fawnes. Poeticall gods of the woods.

Favorite. One in great favour.

Fealtie. A ceremonie done by ſome tenants to the Lord of whom they hold lands: which is in laying their right hand upon a booke, and promiſing fidelitie to him by oath.

Feature. Hanſomneſſe, comelineſſe, beautie.

Fecunditie. Fruitfulneſſe.

Fleere. A companion, a husband or wife.

Felicitie. Happineſſe.

Fell. A skin, ſometime it ſignifieth fierce, terrible, or frowning.

Feminine. Of or belonging to the female.

Fencemoneth. A moneth, ſo called, becauſe then it is not lawfull to hunt in any forreſt, for that the Does then doe fawne. This moneth beginneth about the ninth of June, and continueth till the ninth of July.

Fengreeke. A plant or herbe, the ſeed whereof is much uſed in phyſicke. It is yellow, being hot in the ſecond degree and drie in the firſt, and hath power to mollifie and diſſolve.

Feodarie. An officer who is to be preſent with the Eſcheater, at the finding of any office, and to

to ſurvey wards lands, and to rate them.

Feoſment. A deed witneſſing the ſale or gift of lands in fee ſimple, with liverie of ſeiſine, and poſſeſſion thereof. He that maketh the *Feoſment* is called the *Feoſer*, and the partie to whom it is made, the *Feoſee*.

Ferie. Any day of the weeke not kept holy.

Fers. The Queene in cheſſe play.

Fertile. Fruitfull, yeelding much.

Fertilitie. Fruitfulneſſe.

Fervent. Hot.

Fervour. Heate.

Ferula. A rod, ſticke, or thinne paulmer, wherewith children are corrected in Schooles upon the hand.

Feſſepoint. The middle part of a ſcutcheon, whoſe bredth is divided into three even parts.

Feſtivall. Merry, joyfull, belonging to a feaſt.

Feſtivitie. Mirth rejoycing, pleaſantneſſe, merrineſſe.

Feud. Hatred, enmitie, ſtrife.

Fewmets, or *Fewmiſhing.* The dung of a Deere.

Fiants. The dung of a Fox or Badger.

Fiction. A feined device, a lye.

Fidelitie. Faithfulneſſe.

Figment. A vaine device, a lye, a counterfeit tale.

Figurative. That which figureth or ſerveth but as a repreſentation of another thing.

Filiall. Of or belonging to a ſonne.

Filme. A fine thinne skin within the body, dividing the fleſh or any neere member one from another.

Fine. An end: ſometime money payed when one firſt taketh land for yeers.

Finall. Of or belonging to an end, the laſt.

Finance. An end.

Finite. Which hath an end.

Fire-drake. A fire ſometime ſeene, flying in the night,

nights like a Dragon. Common people thinke it a ſpirit, that keepeth ſome treaſure hid: but Philoſophers affirme it to be a great unequall exhalation; inflamed between two Cloudes, the one hot, the other cold (which is the reaſon that it alſo ſmoketh:) the middle part whereof, according to the proportion of the hote Cloud, being greater then the reſt, maketh it ſeeme like a bellie, and both ends like unto a head and taile.

Firme. Strong, ſtable, ſtedfaſt.

Firmament. Aſtronomers underſtand by this word, the eighth ſpheare, next above the ſpheres of the ſeven Planets, in which all the fixt Stars are placed.

Firmitie. Strength, ſtedfaſtneſſe.

Fiſtike nuts. Outlandiſh nuts, brought out of Syria and other hot Countries, not much unlike a ſmall Haſell nut. They are verie good againſt the ſtoppings of the liver, being ſteeped all night in ſome ſweet wine, and ſo eaten in the morning. They are good alſo to unſtop the lungs, and for ſuch as are troubled with ſhortneſſe of breath, and are comfortable for the ſtomacke; yet they nouriſh but little, being taken as meat.

Fiſtula. A dangerous ulcer or ſore ſtill running. It goeth up into the body, with a long narrow hole, like a pipe, and is commonly hard in the outſide.

Fitch. The furre of the Polecat.

Fixe. To faſten.

Fixed. Faſtened.

Flagitious. Wicked, very lewd.

Flamine. A great Prieſt amongſt the Gentiles. There were three ſuch at Rome. One called *Flamen Dialis*: The Prieſt of *Jupiter*: who ware rich veſtments, and had a chaire of Eſtate. If his Wife chanced to die, he thereupon went preſently out of his office: It was

not

not lawfull for him to abide one night out of the Citie, nor yet to affirme any thing by oath; for his word was held of sufficient credit. The other two *Flamini*, were the *Flamine* of *Mars*, and the *Flamine* of *Romulus*, called *Quirinus*.

Flankards. Hunters call so two knots or nuts, in the flanke of a Deere.

Flebotomie. See *Phlebotomie.*

Flegmatike. Full of flegme, or inclining to flegme.

Flexibilitie. Aptnesse to bend.

Flexible. Pliant, easie to end.

Flo. An arrow.

Floreine. A coine, whereof there be two sorts: one about the value of three shillings foure pence, the other about two shillings ten pence farthing.

Fluent. Which floweth or aboundeth.

Flux. A flowing or issue of blood.

Fluxibilitie. Aptnesse to flow or spread abroad.

Fluxible. Which is apt to flow or run abroad.

Foyling. The print of a Deers foot in grasse, when it cannot well be seene.

Foemen. Enemies.

Foines. A kinde of furre brought for the most part out of France: the top of this furre is blacke, and the ground whitish: the beast that beareth it, is about the bignesse of a Cat.

Foison. Great plenty, store.

Foiterers. Vagabonds.

Folio. A sheet or large leafe of paper.

Fomentation. In physick it properly signifieth, powders or dry things in bags, or any liquor in a sponge or bladder, applyed warme to the bodie, to mitigate paine, or for some other purpose.

Footstall. The lower part of a pillar, whereon it standeth.

Foppe. A Foole.

Foppery. Foolishnesse, a vaine matter.

Forage. Provision for horses and cattell in the wars.

Forcer. A coffer, or little chest.

Forester. He that hath charge to looke to a forrest, or some part of it.

Forelayne. A tearme in hunting, when a hound meeteth a chace, and goeth away with it before the rest.

Forlorne. Vtterly undone, in a desperate estate.

Formalitie. An observing of good forme or order.

Formall. That which keepeth due forme.

Formositie. Beautie, faireneſſe.

Forestall. To buy victuall or other merchandiſe by the way before it come to the faire or market; to ſell it againe at a dearer price.

Forestaller. He that doth forestall, and buy things in ſuch ſort.

Fortifie. To make ſtrong.

Fortification. A hold, any place made ſtrong.

Fortitude. Courage, ſtrength, valour.

Forewelked. Dried up.

Foster. To cheriſh, to bring up, to keep.

Fother. A wain-load of 2000. weight.

Fracture. A breaking.

Fragilitie. Weakeneſſe, brittleneſſe.

Fragment. A broken peece, a cantle.

Fragrant. Sweet ſmelling.

* *Frape.* A companie, a rabble.

Fraternitie. A brotherhood.

Fraud. Deceit, couſenage.

Fraudulent. Deceitfull.

Fray. Harts or ſtags are ſaid to fray their heads, when they rub them, to make the pilles of their new horns come off.

* *Fremd.* Strange.

Frequent. Often, common, alſo to haunt or reſort much to a place.

Frequentation. A haunting or reſorting to a place.

Fritation. A rubbing.

Friction. A rubbing.

Frivolous. Vain, fooliſh, of no account.

Froiſe. A pancake, a tanſie.

Front. A forehead, the firſt part of a battell, an entrance or beginning.

Frontive.

Frontire. The bounds or limits of a countrey.

Frontlet. Any thing worne on the forehead.

* *Frownce.* A wrinckle.

Fructifie. To beare fruit.

† *Frugall.* Thriftie, ſparing.

Frugalitie. Thriftineſſe, good husbandry.

Fruſtrate. To make voyd, to deceive, to diſappoint.

Fugitive. One likely to run away, a vagrant perſon, a run-away.

† *Fumigation.* A perfume, any thing which being caſt on hot coales, maketh a ſweet ſmell.

Function. An office, a charge which one hath, a courſe of life.

Fundamentall. Of or belonging to the foundation, or to the maine, chiefe, and principall point.

Funerall. A ſolemne buriall of ſome great perſon.

Furies. Three imaginarie hags or ſpirits in hell, having ſnakes growing on them in ſtead of haires. Poets feined them to be daughters of *Acheron* (a river in hell) and of the night, and to have the office of tormenting the ſoules of wicked men. Their names were *Aleſto*, *Megera*, and *Tiſiphone*.

Fuſible. That may be molten.

Future. That which ſhall be hereafter.

G

* *Gab.* To prate or lye.

Gabbing. Lying.

Gabions. Baskets of earth to keep off great ſhot.

Gable. The fore-front or end of a houſe coming down right.

Gayneſt. Moſt profitable or neereſt.

* *Gadling.* Stragling.

Galangale. An herbe ſo called, the root whereof is hot and dry in the third degree, and much uſed in phyſicke.

Galbanum. A gumme or liquor drawne forth of a plant in *Syria* called *Metopion*. It is of a ſtrange ſavour, and very pure, cloſe and firme, neither too moiſt, nor too dry. It is good againſt an olde cough,

cough, and for such as cannot easily fetch breath: and the perfume thereof driveth Serpents from the place where it is burned.

* *Galiard.* Lustie; frolike.

* *Galoch.* A kinde of shooe.

* *Galpe.* To belch.

Grangrene. A dangerous disease when any fleshie part of the body, after some great inflamation or other griefe, losing the naturall colour, beginneth to grow insensible, and by degrees to waxe dead.

Garbe. A tearme in Heraldrie. It signifieth sheafe of Wheat, or any other grain.

Garbell. To purifie or cleanse spice or other things, from the drosse or dust which is mingled with it.

Gargarize. To wash or scowre the mouth with any Physicall liquor.

Gargarisme. A liquor to wash the mouth.

Gargil. The same that Gargarize.

* *Gargoning.* Strange speaking.

Garrulitie. Pratling, vaine babling.

Garter. It sometime signifieth the principal of our English Heralds, called the King at armes.

Gatherbag. The bag or skin, inclosing a young red Deere in the Hindes bellie.

Gavelkinde. Customes annexed unto certain lands in Kent, called *Gavelkinde* lands: whereof one is, that if the Father be hanged for Felony, the Sonne shall enjoy all his lands and tenements holden in *Gavelkinde.* Other customes there are of *Gavelkinde*, too long to be rehearsed in this place.

Gaugeour. An officer having authority, to give a marke of allowance, to all Tuns, Hogsheads, Pipes, Barrels, &c. of Wine, Oyle, Honie, and Butter, before they ought to be sold.

* *Gawre.* To stare.

Gehenna. It properly signifieth a place in a valley, in the Tribe of

Benjamin, where the Israelites erected abhominable altars, there sacrificing their children in fire to the Idoll Moloch: notwithstanding it is usually taken for hell.

Gemme. A jewell.

Genealogie. A pedegree; a declaration of ones linage, stocke, or race.

Generable. Which may be begotten.

Generate. To beget.

Generositie. Nobleness of minde, Gentlemanlike courage.

Generous. Noble, valiant, vertuous.

Genesis. A generation. The first Booke of *Moyses* is so called in Greeke and Latine, because it declareth the creation and generation of all things.

Genet. A goodly horse of Spaine.

Genets. A beast almost of the bigness of a Cat breeding in Spaine. There are two colours of them, blacke and gray; but the furre of the black is most esteemed.

Genius. The spirit or soule: A good Angel, or a familiar evill spirit.

Gentill. Among the Jews, all were Gentiles, that were not of one of the twelve Tribes: nowa we commonly call them Gentiles, that professe not the faith of Christ.

Gentilisme. The opinion or beliefe of the Gentiles.

Gentilitie. The same that Gentilisme is.

Geographie. A description of the earth, as we see in Maps.

Geomancie. See Divination.

Geometrie. An art of due proportion consisting in lineaments, formes, distances, and greatnesse. There are foure principles hereof: to wit, 1. A prick or point: 2. A line. 3. A superficies or outside: 4. A bodie. This Art was of great estimation among the ancient Grecians.

Geometrician. One skilfull in Geometrie.

Georgikes. Books treating of husbandry and tillage of land.

* *Gerisull*.

* *Gerifull.* Changeable: ſometime cruell.

* *Geſſeran.* A breaſtplate.

Geſticulation. A mooving of the fingers, hands, or other parts, either in idle wantonneſſe, or to expreſſe ſome matter by ſignes, in dancing, ſinging, or other ſuch like exerciſe.

Geſtes. Deeds, noble acts.

Geules. A tearme among Heralds: It ſignifieth a vermilion colour.

* *Gippon.* A doublet: a light cote.

* *Gipſere.* A bagge or pouch.

Girle. A Roe Bucke of two yeeres.

* *Giſarme.* A certaine weapon.

* *Gite.* A gown.

Give. A fetter or chaine.

Glaive. A weapon like an Halberd.

Glede. Fire, embers; flame, aſhes: ſometime a bird called a Puttoke.

* *Glee.* Mirth or joyfulneſſe.

* *Gleire.* White.

* *Glinne.* A little village, or part of a village.

Gliſter. A liquor made ſometime with ſodden fleſh, ſometime with decoction of hearbs or other things, which by a pipe, is conveyed into the lower parts of the body. It is written that the uſe hereof was firſt learned from a Bird in Egypt, called *Ibis*, much like unto a Storke, which Bird doth often with her bill, open her hinder parts, when nature of her ſelfe doth not expell what is needfull.

Globe. A great round Bowle: or a deſcription of the world made in ſuch a forme.

Gloſſe. A ſhort expoſition of any darke ſpeech.

Glow. To be hot and red, to ſhine, to burne.

* *Gnarre.* A hard knot in wood: ſometime a ſhort thicke fellow, a club.

Gnathonicall. Flattering; deceitfull in words: ſoothing ones humour, to get by him.

* *Gnoffe.* A Foole, a Chule.

Goldfoile. A thin leafe of gold.

Golden number. A number which changeth every yeere, by adding one to the golden number of the yeere going before, unill it grow as high as nineteene, and then the golden number returneth to one again. For example, this yeere 1626. the golden number is two: the next yeer therefore it will be three, &c. This golden number was devised to finde out the feast of Easter.

Golgotha. A Syrian word, signifying, a place of dead mens sculles. It was a place at Hierusalem on the North side of Mount Sion, so called because there lay the sculles of offenders put to death.

* *Goliardise.* Hee that hath a fowle great mouth.

Gomor. The name of an Hebrew measure, containing more than a Gallon. The Israelites when they were fed from Heaven with Manna in the desert, received every one, this measure full for a daies allowance.

* *Gonfanon.* A little flag.

Gordian knot. A knot which cannot be loosed.

Gorgon. A terrible fighting Woman. Poets feine, there were foure such, Daughters to King *Phorcus*: their names were *Scylla, Meduſa, Stanio,* and *Euryale.*

Gossomer. Things that flye like Copwebs in the ayre.

Gourmand. A glutton.

Gourmandize. Glutony: sometime to eate like a Glutton.

Graces. A poeticall fiction of three Sisters, supposed the Daughters of *Jupiter* and *Venus.* They were called *Aglaia, Thalia,* and *Euphrosyne.* The moralitie of this invention was, to expresse the mutual love and cheerefull conversation which ought to be amongst friends: For they were painted naked, to signifie that friendship ought to be plain without dissimulation; smiling and merry,

merry, to ſhew that men ſhould do good willingly; young and maidenlike, to teach that friendſhip ſhould conſiſt in honeſt things; and holding hands together in a round ring, to ſhew that a benefit beſtowed, doth again return to the giver.

Gradation. A going by ſteps, or a ſpeaking by certaine degrees.

Gradual. That which was ſaid or ſung, betweene the Epiſtle and the Goſpel.

Graduate. He that hath taken degree of learning in a publike Vniverſitie.

Graines of Paradiſe. A little ſeed, brought out of Armenia, of a ſtrong ſweet ſmell, and ſomewhat ſharp in taſte. It is hot and dry, of a ſubtill ſubſtance, and often uſed in Phyſicke. For it warmeth the inward parts, and is good againſt the falling ſickneſſe, the Sciatica, the Strangurie, bytings of venemous beaſts, and divers other diſeaſes.

* *Graine.* Sorrow, miſhap: anger.

Gramaticall. Of, or belonging to Grammer.

Granadillia. A fruit like a Pomegranat growing in India.

Grand. Great.

Grandour. Greatneſſe.

* *Graythed.* Deviſed.

* *Gratch.* Apparell.

Gratefull. Thankfull.

Gratifie. To pleaſure one, to offer one a kindneſſe. To do a good turn.

Gratification. A pleaſuring of one, a good turn.

Gratis. Freely, without coſt.

Gratitude. Thankfulnes.

Gratuitie. A benefit or gift, given onely for good will: ſometime thankfulneſſe, or a reward.

Gratulate. To ſignifie that we rejoyce at the proſperitie of another.

Gratulation. A rejoycing for anothers good. A thankſgiving.

Gravitie. Heavineſſe: alſo ſagenes, great diſcretion.

Graund Sergeantie. An old tenure in the Common Law, when a man holds lands or tenements of the king, to go with him

into the wars, or to beare his banner, lead his hoſt, or do ſome ſuch like ſervice.

Graunge. A village, or lone houſe in the country.

* *Gree.* Good part.

Griffine. A ſtrange Bird in India, with foure feet armed with cruell clawes, being from the breaſt upward faſhioned like an Eagle, but of purple colour, with red fierie eyes, and whitiſh wings, and in the hinder part blacke, made much like a Lion. This bird neaſteth in the high mountaines, and is exceeding hard to be taken, except very yong; for he will adventure on any man, & is ſo fierce, that he often killeth Elephants Dandragons. He is moſt enemy to horſes: for which cauſe *Virgil* in his eight Eclog, bringeth in the ſhepherd *Damon*, who wondered at a ſtrange marriage, ſpeaking thus: *Junguntur jam gryphes equis: &c.* The Griffins fierce are joyn'd with horſes now.

* *Grith.* Agreement.

Gruell. Potage.

Guacatane. An herbe growing in the weſt Indies of great vertue againſt the piles, or griefs proceeding from cold or windineſſe.

Guaiacum. A wood called by ſome *Lignum vitæ.* It is much uſed in phyſick againſt the French diſeaſe.

Guaiavas. A fruit growing in India much like unto apples.

Guerdon. A reward.

Guerdonles. Vnrewarded.

* *Guerring.* Brawling.

Gumme Arabicke. A kind of gumme, growing on a thorne tree, called Acacia in Egypt.

Guzes. The ball of the eye. A terme in heraldrie.

Gymnoſophiſts. Certaine Philoſophers in India, that went alwaies naked, and lived ſolitary in woods; the firſt beginner of which ſect, was (as S. *Hierome* writeth cont. *Iovinian.*) named *Buddas.*

* *Gyre.* A trance.

H.

Haberdepoiſe. A pound weight which conteineth ſixteene ounces.

Habit.

Habit The outward attire of the body, whereby one person may be distinguished from another; as the habit of a Gentleman, is different from the habit of a Merchant, and the habit of a Handi-crafts man differing from them both. Sometime it signifieth a qualitie in the bodie or minde, not naturall, but gotten by long custome, or infused by God: as an Orator still exercised in making orations, hath gotten a habit of eloquent speaking; and the holy Apostles had a habit to understand and speak languages without studie.

Habitable. Which may be dwelled in.

Habitation. A dwelling place.

Habituall. Grown to a habit by long custome.

* *Hailse.* Charge.

* *Haine.* Hatred.

* *Halcton.* A sleevelesse jacket.

Halituous. Vaporous, thin, moist, which may be voided out by the pores.

* *Halse.* A necke.

* *Halke.* A corner, a valley.

* *Hameled.* Cut off, abated.

Hamkin. A pudding made upon the bones of a shoulder of mutton, all the flesh being first taken off.

Hamlet. A village in the countrey.

Hague. A hand-gunne of about three quarters of a yard long.

Haguebut. A gunne or harquebuse.

Harbinger. One that taketh up lodging for others.

Hariant. A tearme in heraldry when a fish is painted standing upright.

Harmonie. Delightfull musicke of many notes.

Harmonious. Sweet, pleasant, delightful to the eare.

Harpyes. A Poeticall word. It signifieth certaine monstrous birds, with maiden faces, & crooked sharp talons, so called because of their rapine which they used. They lived in *Stymphalis* a Lake of *Arcadia*, and were sent by the Gods (if we beleeve Poets) to snatch away and defile

the meat of *Phineus*, king of that countrey, because he at the perswasion of his second wife, had destroyed the children which he had by his first; they were at last driven away by *Zetus*, and *Calais* the sonnes of *Boreas*. These Harpyes were named, *Aello*, *Ocypete*, *Celeno*, and *Thyella*.

Harquebuze. A hand Gun.

Harquebuzier. He that shooteth in a hand Gun.

* *Harrow*. An old word signifying, away, fie.

Haubergion. A coate of male.

Hauoire. Possession.

* *Hauselins*. Breeches.

* *Hawbacke*. To return.

Hawberke. A Gorget.

Hearse. A buriall coffin covered with black.

Hecatombe. A great sacrifice wherein were offered a hundred beasts.

Hectticke. A Fever inflaming the heart, and soundest parts of the body.

Heisugge. A bird which hatcheth the Cuckooes egges.

Hemisphere. Halfe the compasse of the heavens: that part of the heavens which is still visible to us.

Hemistich. Half a verse.

Hemorrhodes. A swelling of veines in the fundament like werts: whereof some doe use to bleed often, and some bleed not at all. They are caused by superfluitie of grosse melancholy blood, sent to these parts from the Liver, being many times healthfull to the patient, by preventing other diseases; and therefore ought not hastily to be stopt, unlesse through continuance, the body bee too much weakened by them.

Henchman. A page of honour, neere attendant to a Prince, or other great personage.

* *Hend*. Gentle.

* *Hent*. To catch or lay hold of.

Herbage. Pasture, or the feeding of cattel in pasture.

Herball. A booke of the nature of herbs.

Herbinger. See harbinger.

Hereticall. Obstinate in a false beleefe, belonging to an Hereticke.

Here-

Heretike. He that maketh his owne choice, what points of religion he will believe, and what he will not believe.

Hereditarie. That which commeth to one by inheritance.

Heriot. The beſt living beaſt which a Tenant hath at his death, which in ſome Mannors is due to the lord of whom the land is holden.

Hermaphrodite. Of both natures: which is both man and woman.

Hermite. One dwelling ſolitarie in the wilderneſſe attending onely to devotion.

Hermitage. A lone houſe where an hermit dwelleth.

Hermodactiles. Little roots white, and round, ſold by Apothecaries. They are hot and dry in the ſecond degree, and are much uſed againſt all gouts, purging ſlimie fleame from fartheſt parts of the body: but they muſt be taken with Ginger, Anniſeed or Cummin, and a little Maſticke, or elſe by ſtirring windineſſe, they will overturne the ſtomacke.

Heroes. Great Noble men.

Heroycall. Noble, honorable, couragious.

Heroike. The ſame, as Heroicall.

Heſts. Commandements or decrees.

Heteroſcians. Any people dwelling under a temperate Zone: ſo called becauſe their ſhadowes at noone bend ſtill but one way.

Hew. Colour.

Hewe. A little copſe or grove.

Heyward. A bailiefe, or officer having charge to looke to the fieldes.

Hiacinth. See Hyacinth.

Hide of land. Some affirme it to be an hundred acres.

Hidage. A taxe or paiment for every hide of lād.

Hidebound. A diſeaſe in cattell when the skin cleaveth to their ſides.

Hideous. Terrible, ugly.

Hiena. See Hyena.

Hiera picra. A bitter confection made of *Aloe ſuccotina*, and other ſimples, often

often used in Physicke to purge Choler out of the stomacke.

Hierarchie. The holy order of Angels, which containing nine degrees (as some affirme) is a mystical resemblance of the B. Trinitie, there being in nine, thrice three, and in every three thrice one. So that there are three superiour, three inferiour, and three middle degrees. The superior are Seraphines, Cherubines, and Thrones; the middle, Dominations, Principalities, Powers: The inferior, vertues, Archangels, and Angels.

Hieroglyphikes. A darke mysticall kinde of writing, used chiefly in times past among the Pagane Priests and learned men of Egypt to hide their knowledge from the vulgar sort. This writing was by making the formes of beasts and divers other figures, and could hardly bee understood without exposition, or great knowledge in the nature of things. For example: Eternitie or everlastingnesse, they expressed by a round circle, which hath no end: A king, by a scepter with an eye in the top thereof: A matter of haste, by a Dolphin, the swiftest of all fishes. And a matter of deliberation or advice, by an Anchor, which stayeth a ship in the waves. With a thousand such devices, not subject to common capacities to find out.

Hight. Was named.

Hillocke. A little hill.

Hin. An Hebrew measure of moist things, containing (by *Agricolas* account) foure pottles and a quart of ours. *Santes Pagninus* affirmeth it to contain, threescore and twelve egges.

Hip. The red berry on the bryer.

Hipocrite. See Hypocrite.

Historian. A writer or teller of a History.

Historicall. Of or belonging to a History.

Historiographer. A writer of Histories.

Historiologie. The knowledge

ledge and telling of old Hiſtories.

Hoane. A fine kinde of whetſtone.

Hogſteere. A wild Bore of three yeeres old.

Holocauſt. A ſacrifice wherein the whole beaſt is offered, and no part reſerved.

Holt. A grove.

Homage. In Court Barons, the Jury that are ſworne to enquire of matters, are ſo called. It ſignifieth alſo a ſervil ceremony, of duty by ſome Tenants to their Lords, after this manner. The Tenant that holdeth Lands by homage, kneeling on both knees before the Lord (who ſitteth and holdeth the Tenants hands betweenhis) ſaith as followeth.

I become your man, from this day forward, of life and member, and of earthly honour, and to you ſhall be faithfull and true, and ſhall beare to you faith for the Lands I claime to hold of you, ſaving the faith that I owe to our Lord the King.

And then the Lord ſitting muſt kiſſe the Tenant.

Homager. One that doth or oweth homage.

Homicide. A manſlayer: ſometime manſlaughter.

Homilie. A talking together: a ſpeech, or a Sermon.

Homonymie. A terme in Logicke, when one word ſignifieth divers things: as Hart: ſignifieth a beaſt, and a principall member of the body.

Honour point. In Heraldry the upper part of a Scutcheon is ſo called, when the bredth thereof, is divided into three even parts.

* *Hopeſteres.* Pilots to guide a ſhip.

Horizon. An imaginary line compaſſing the loweſt part of the heavens that we can ſee; ſo called becauſe it limiteth our ſight, dividing the heavens underneath us, from that which is above. The Sun riſing and going downe is ever in this line.

Horologe. A Clocke, or Dyall.

Horoſ-

Horoſcope. The aſcendent of ones nativitie, to wit, that part of the firmament which aſcendeth from the Eaſt, when a child is born. Aſtrologers call it, the firſt houſe.

Horrid. Terrible: fearefull to looke on.

Horrour. Great feare or trembling.

* *Horrow.* Beaſtlie; baſe ſlaunderous.

Hoſanna. An Hebrew word, which ſignifieth, Save I beſeech thee.

Hoſpitalitie. Entertainment of ſtrangers, good houſe keeping.

Hoſtage. A pledge left in warres for performance of covenants.

Hoſtile. Of or belonging to an enemie: malicious, harmefull.

Hoſtilitie. Enmitie: hatred, open warre.

Hotchpot. A terme in our common Law, when a daughter which hath had given unto her any lands in Frankemarriage, clayming to be coheire after her fathers death, to other lands with ſome ſiſters, is conſtrained to ſuffer that part of land, given her before her fathers death, to be put in Hotchpot, that is to be mingled together with the lands whereof her Father dyed ſeiſed, ſo that an equall diviſion may be made of the whole.

* *Howgates.* How.

Howſell. To miniſter Sacraments to a ſicke man in danger of death.

Howten. To hollow.

Hulke. To open a hare or cony, to take out the garbage.

* *Hulſtred.* Hidden.

Huke. A Dutch attire covering the head, face, and all the body.

Humane. That which belongeth or may happen to man.

Humanitie. Gentleneſſe, courteſie, civill behaviour: alſo manhood or the nature of mankind.

Humide. Moiſt.

Humiditie. Moiſture.

Humiliate. To make humble.

Humiliation. A making lowe or humble.

Humorous. Full of humors.

* *Hurtelen.* To thruſt, to provoke.

Hyacinth. The red, blew, or yellow lilly: alſo a purple flower called crowtoes.

Hydra. A monſtrous ſerpent in the Lake *Lerna*, which having one head cut off, had forthwith two other heads growing up in the place. *Hercules* fought with this ſerpent and ſlew him.

Hydromancie. See Divination.

Hydromell. A phyſicall ſweet drinke, made of water and hony.

Hyemall. Belonging to winter, winterly.

Hyena. A beaſt like a Wolfe, having a mane and long haires over all the bodie. It is the ſubtilleſt (as ſome ſay) of all beaſts, and will counterfeit the voice of a man, to draw ſheepheards out of their houſes in the night, to the end he may kill them. It is written that he changeth ſex often, being ſometime male, and ſometime femall.

Hymen. A poeticall word, it is taken for the God of marriage, ſonne unto *Bacchus* and *Venus*; and ſometime for a ſong at a mariage feaſt.

Hymn. A ſong to praiſe God.

Hyperbole. A figure when one ſpeaketh a great deal more than is preciſely true.

Hyberbolicall. Any thing ſpoken above all beliefe, as in ſaying, higher than heaven, ſwifter than lightening, &c. is called an *Hyperbolicall* ſpeech.

Hypocrite. It properly ſignifieth one that doth counterfeit the geſture of an other man: but it is commonly taken for a diſſembler, that with fained holines would ſeeme beter than he is indeed.

Hypoquiſtidos. In divers hote countries there groweth

groweth a plant called *Cistus*, having about the root thereof, a certaine Mushroome, which being bruised yeeldeth a liquor, called by Apothecaries *Hypoquistidos*. This liquour (brought hither dry) is cold of operation, and of vertue to stop all bleedings, laskes, and fluxes of the belly.

Hypostaticall. Belonging to substance; or that which consisteth in the substance of a thing.

Hypothetical. In Logike, those propositions, which have a conjunction in them, and so consist of two parts, are called *Hypothetical* propositions, as in saying. *If the Sunne be in our Hemisphere, it is day.*

Hysteron proteron. A Greeke terme, sometime used in derision of that which is spoken or done preposterously or quite contrary. We call it in English, The cart before the horse.

I

Iacent. Lying along.

Iacynth. A precious stone found in Ethiopia, whereof there are two kindes, the one of a pale yellow colour, and the other of a cleere bright yellow, which is accounted the better. It is cold of nature, comfortable to the body, and provoketh sleep.

Iacobs staffe. An instrument in Geometry.

Iaculatory. That which is suddenly cast from one, like a dart.

Iambes. Postes sustaining both sides of the doore.

Iambeux. Armour for the legs.

Iasmine. A limmer weake plant, full of joynts or knots, which groweth in manner of a hedge or quickset, and must be stayed up, as roses and vines are.

Iasper. A precious stone of divers colours; but the best is greene, transparant with red veines, and sheweth fairest being set in silver: it is good to stop any issue of blood.

Iasponix. A precious stone, white of colour, and

and having red ſtrakes.

Iacul. A precious ſtone of a blew azure colour.

Ibis. A tall ſtrong bird in Egypt, with a long bill, which doth much good there in deſtroying ſerpents.

Icleeped. Named, called.

* *Icond.* Learned.

Idea. The forme or figure of any thing conceived in the minde.

Identitie. The ſelfe ſame thing.

Idiome. The forme of ſpeech, or propertie of any language.

Idiote. It is commonly taken for a foole naturall: notwithſtanding it ſometime ſignifieth a man unlearned.

Ides. Eight daies in every moneth, ſo called, becauſe they devide the moneth almoſt in the middle. In March, May, July, and October, theſe eight daies begin at the eighth day of the moneth, and continue to the fifteenth: in other moneths they begin at the ſixt day, and continue to the thirteenth. Where note that the laſt day onely is called *Ides*, and the firſt of theſe dayes, the eighth *Ides*, the ſecond the ſeventh *Ides*: that is, the eighth or ſeventh day before the *Ides*, and ſo of the reſt.

Idolaſter. An Idolater.

Iehovah. The ineffable name of God, ſignifying his divine eſſence. The Hebrews did not uſe to reade this word, when they came to it in any writing, ſo much reverence did they beare unto it; but in ſtead thereof they pronounced *Adonai*, which ſignifieth Lord.

Ieſus. A Saviour.

* *Iewiſe.* Reward by revenge, alſo a gibbet.

* *Iſere.* Together.

* *Iſretten.* Devoured.

Ignoble. Baſe, that is not noble.

Ignominie. Shame, reproch, infamie.

Ignominous. Shamefull, vile, reprochfull.

* *Iken.* Known.

Iliads. A booke written in Greeke by *Homer*, of the deſtruction of Troy.

* *Ilke.* The ſame.

Illa-

Illation. A bringing in of a matter.

Illaudable. Not worthy of praise.

Illegitimate. Vnlawfull, not lawfully begotten.

Illiberall. Not liberall, miserable, base.

Illiberalitie. Niggardnesse: properly in a great man, that over slightly rewardeth a service or curtesie done to him by his inferiour.

Illiterate. Vnlearned, one that is not acquainted with letters.

Illude. To mocke, to deceive.

Illusion. A mockerie, a cunning slight to deceive one.

Illuminate. To enlighten.

Illumination. A shining or giving of light.

Illustrate. To make famous, or noble.

Illustration. A making famous or noble.

Illustrious. Famous, noble, very honourable.

Imagerie. Painted or carved works of images.

Imaginarie. That which is conceited in the mind.

Imbecillitie. Weakenesse.

* *Imbint.* Mingled.

Imitate. To follow.

Imitation. A following.

Imitator. A follower of another.

Immaculate. Vndefiled, pure, unspotted.

Immanitie. Cruelties, outragious, fiercenesse.

Immarcessible. Vncorruptible.

Immature. Vnripe.

Immaturitie. Vnripenesse.

Immediate. That which commeth directly from one thing to another without any thing between.

Immedicable. Which cannot be healed.

Immemorable. Not worthy to be remembred.

Immense. Vnmeasurable, which cannot be measured.

Immensitie. Exceeding greatnesse, unmeasurablenesse.

Immoderate. Vnreasonable, contrary to modestie.

Immodest. Not sober, unmannerly, saucy.

Immolate. To offer in sacrifice.

Immolation. An offering of ſacrifice.

Immortall. Not ſubject to death: everlaſting.

Immortality. Everlaſtingneſſe.

Immunitie. Freedome, or diſcharge from any publike buſines.

Immure. To ſhut up, or incloſe in a wall.

Immutable. Unchangeable.

Immutation. A change.

Impacted. Thruſt hard together: couched into.

Imparitie. Vnequalneſſe, unlikeneſſe.

Imparlance. When a man ſued in the common law, for debt, treſpaſſe, or ſuch like, craveth and obtaineth of the Court, ſome reſpite of time, before he make his anſwer, this ſtay of making his anſwer, is called an Imparlance.

Impaſſibilitie. A Freedome from any ability of feeling paine.

Impaſſible. Which cannot feele any paine, or paſſion.

Impeach. To harme, or hinder.

Impeachment. A hinderance.

Impeachment of waſte. A reſtraint from making waſte in Lands, or Tenements.

Impediment. A hinderance.

Impell. To thruſt on, to conſtraine.

Impenetrable. So hard that it cannot be pierced.

Imperium. That commandeth with authoritie; Lordlike, ſtately.

Impertinent. Not belonging to the matter.

Impetrable. Which may be obtained.

Impetrate. To obtain.

Impetuous. Violent: or haſty.

Impietie. Wickedneſſe.

Impious. Wicked.

Implacable. Hard to be pacified, or that cannot be appeaſed.

Implicite. Wrapped up, hidden.

Implore. To beſeech, to intreat with teares.

Importance. The weight

or value of a thing.

Important. Of great weight and value.

Importune. To urge earnestly.

Importunate. Very earnest: which will not be answered.

Importunitie. Vnreasonablenes: too much earnestnes in asking.

Impose. To lay on.

Imposition. A laying on.

Impost. Custome or tallage paid at Haven townes or elsewhere.

Impostume. A quantity of evill humours, gathered into one part of the body. There are two kinds hereof. One when inflamed blood, being turned to corrupted matter, filleth some place: the other when without any inflammation, nature thrusteth those humours into some part apt to receive them.

Imposture. Deceit, cousenage: properly in selling counterfeit wares for currant, or in crafty illusions done by Sorcerers, Egyptians and Juglers. The party so deceiving is called an Impostor.

Impotency. Weakne.

Impotent. Weake, feeble.

Imprecate. To curse and wish evill.

Imprecation. A cursing, a wishing evill.

Impregnable. That which cannot be taken or overcome.

Impresa. A device painted upon a shield.

Impresse. To import the forme of a thing.

Imprimis. First of all.

Improbabilitie. Vnlikelihood.

Improbable. Vnlikely to be true; that which cannot be proved true.

Improbity. Naughtines, lewdnes, dishonestie.

Impropriation. A parsonage, or Ecclesiasticall living comming to one by inheritance.

Improve. To raise rents higher.

Improvidence. VVant of foresight.

Improvident. Which forecasteth not, or taketh no care what shall come after.

Im-

Imprudence. Fooliſhnes, want of wit.

Imprudent. Vnwiſe, not diſcreet.

Impudence. Shameleſſneſſe.

Impudent. Shameleſſe, paſt ſhame.

Impugne. To aſſault, or fight againſt.

Impulſe. To conſtraine.

Impulſion. A conſtraint.

Impunitie. Lacke of puniſhment.

Impuritie. Vncleanneſſe.

Impute. To lay to ones charge: to aſcribe.

Imputation. An imputing, or laying by conjecture to ones charge.

Imputative. Which is imputed to one.

Inacceſſible. Which cannot be come unto, unapprochable.

Inanitie. Emptines.

Inaugurate. To dedicate, or conſecrate.

Inauſpicious. Vnluckie, unfortunate.

Incantation. A charme.

Incapable. Which cannot conceive or conteine.

Incendiary. He that burneth or ſetteth any thing on fire.

Incenſe. To inflame, to ſtir up to anger: being a nowne it ſignifieth the beſt frankincenſe.

Inceſt. Carnall knowledge between neere kindred.

Inceſtuous. Wicked, which committeth Inceſt.

Inchepinne. The lower gut of a Deere.

Incident. That which happeneth or belongeth to a thing.

Inciſion. A cutting: A terme uſed in Chirurgerie, whē they launce a wound, the better to come to the bottome; or any impoſtume, or ſuch like to let out evill humours.

Incite. To ſtir up.

Incitation. A ſtirring up.

Inclemencie. Vngentlenes; cruelty.

Include. To containe, to ſhut in.

Incluſive. Which containeth

taineth, or is contained.

Incoact. Vnconstrained.

Incompact. Slight, not close joined.

Incompatible. Disagreeing: unreconcileable: also mischievous: not sufferable.

Incomprehensible. Which cannot be comprehended or contained.

Inconcinnitie. Vnaptnes: ill agreeing, disproportion.

Incongruitie. Disagreement: false speaking, disproportion.

Incongruous. Disagreeable: absurd; against rule of Grammar.

Inconsiderate. Foolish, undiscreet.

Inconsideration. Foolishnes: unadvisednes.

Inconsolable. Comfortless.

Incontinent. Vnchaste: also forthwith, by and by.

Incorporate. To mixe two or moe substances together.

Incurrigible. That which cannot be corrected or amended.

Increate. Which is not created or made.

Incredibilitie. Impossibilitie of beliefe.

Incredible. Which cannot be believed.

Incredulitie. Want of beliefe.

Incredulous. One that will not believe.

Increment. An increase.

Incessant. A terme of Heraldry, signifying the Moone past the prime, and not yet come to the full.

Incroch. See Encroch.

Incubus, The night mare, when a man in his sleep supposeth he hath a great weight lying on him, and feeleth himselfe almost strangled; in such sort that he cannot turne himselfe nor sit up, nor call for help. The vulgar thinke it some spirit, but the Physitians affirme it to be a naturall disease, caused by humors undigested in the stomacke, which fuming up to the braine, doe there trouble the animall spirits, stopping their passage into the sinewes, so that the body cannot move.

Inculcate. To repeat a thing often, thereby to make one remember it.

Inculcation. An often repeating, a beating into the brains.

Inculpable. Blameleſſe, without fault.

Incumbent. He that is in poſſeſſion of a benefice, or ſpirituall living.

Incurſion. A running in.

Indecorum. Vncomely.

Indifinite. Not preciſely expreſt: undefined.

Indemnity. Eſcaping without damage or hurt.

Index. A Table in a book.

Indico. A ſtone brought out of Turkie, wherewith Dyers uſe to die blew.

Indiction. The ſpace of fifteene yeares, by which account Charters & publike writings are dated at Rome: every yeare ſtill increaſing one, till it come to fifteene, and then returning to one again.

Indigence. Want: povertie.

Indigeſtion. Want of digeſtion: or evill digeſtion.

Indignitie. Diſgrace, diſhonour.

Individuum. That which cannot be divided: A terme in Logicke, when we directly expreſſe, and ſeeme to point to that thing which we ſpeake of: as in ſaying, This horſe, That man: For although the words Horſe, or Man, may be applyed to any horſe or man, yet being ſo expreſly pointed at, they cannot then be drawn to ſignifie other then thoſe two.

Indocible. Which cannot be taught, hard to learne.

Induce. To bring in.

Inducement. That which bringeth or draweth one in.

Induction. A drawing in: or a forme of argument proceeding from particulars to univerſals.

Indulgence. Gentleneſſe, too much cockering.

Indulgences. Pardons.

Induration. A hardening.

Induſtrie. Diligence:

painfull endeavours.

Industrious. Diligent: painfull.

Ineffable. That which cannot be spoken, unutterable.

Inevitable. That which cannot be avoided.

Inexorable. Which cannot be intreated.

Inexperience. Want of experience.

Inexpiable. So grievous that one cannot make satisfaction for it: unmercifull, deadly.

Inexplicable. Which cannot be unfolded, opened, or declared.

Inextricable. So confused or difficult, that a man cannot winde himselfe out of it.

Infallible. Certainet sure wherein one cannot be deceived.

Infamous. Lewd: ill spoken of, base, vile.

Infatigable. Vnwearyed.

Infatuate. To make foolish.

Infecundity. Vnfruitfulnes.

Infelicitie. Vnhappines.

Inferior. Lower, more base

Infernall. Hellish, or belonging to hell.

Inferre. To bring in by way of argument, to conclude.

Inference. A bringing in, or concluding upon somewhat going before.

Infestation. A troubling, a molesting.

Infinitie. Endlesnesse: unmeasurablenes.

Infirme. Weake, feeble.

Infixe. To fasten, or stick in.

Inflammation. An inflaming: a hot angry swelling.

Inflate. To puffe up: to make proud.

Inflation. A puffing up: a swelling.

Inflexible. Very hard, which will not bend.

Inflict. To lay punishment, or some penaltie upon one.

Influence. A flowing in: most commonly it is taken for the power which Planets and Stars have in moving of inferior things.

Information. An instruction, or giving one to understand.

Infringe. To breake: to transgresse.

Infuse.

Infuſe. To poure in.

Infuſion. A pouring in. Alſo a liquor wherein any medicinable thing is layed warme to ſteepe, that the vertue thereof may paſſe into it: Phyſitians uſe theſe infuſions often, when they have to deale with delicat perſons, that will not endure ſtrong medicines.

Ingenerable. Which cannot be bred or begotten.

Ingenious. Wi·ty: quicke conceited.

Ingenuous. Gentlemanlike.

Ingot. A ſmall maſſe or little wedge of fined gold.

Ingrate. Vnthankfull.

Ingratitude. Vnthankfulneſſe.

Ingredience. A going in: or that which goeth into the making of a thing.

Ingreſſe. A going in.

Ingroſſe. To buy up all for himſelfe: ſometime to write a thing faire in a booke.

Ingroſſer. One that buyeth corn growing, or dead victuall, to ſell again: except it be by retaile, as victuallers uſe, or buying barly for Malt; Oates for Oatemeale, oiles or ſpices.

Inguſe. To drawne, to ſwallow up.

Ingurgitation. A ſwilling or ſwallowing in.

Inhabitable. Which cannot be dwelled in.

Inherent. Cleaving to, or abiding in a thing.

Inhibit. To forbid.

Inhibition. A forbidding.

Inhoſpitable. Harbourles: not fit to entertaine one.

Inhumane. Cruel, unmanlike, unhumane.

Inhume. To bury.

Inhumanity. Cruelty, unmanlike behaviour.

Injection. A liquor which Surgeons do ſquirt into a deepe wound.

Inimitable. Which cannot be followed.

Injunction. An injoyning or commanding one to do a thing.

Innate. Naturall.

Innavigable. That which cannot be ſayled upon.

Innovate. To make new.

Innovation. A making new: an alteration.

Inobſervable. Which cannot be obſerved or marked.

Inoculate. To graffe a bud, by cutting a round hole in the barke of another tree, and setting it on with clay.

Inquisition. A searching.

Inquisitive. Very desirous to know: searching or enquiring after a matter.

Insatiable. Which cannot be satisfied or filled.

Inscription. A title or note written upon any thing.

Inscrutable. Vnsearchable: which cannot be perfectly found out.

Insculpe. To cut or carve in.

Insensible. Which cannot be perceived: or one so foolish that he perceiveth nothing.

Insert. To put in; to adde.

Insertion. A putting in.

Insinuate. To put any thing into ones mind cunningly and closely: also by little and little to creep into ones favour.

Insinuation. A cunning speech to creep into ones favour.

Insist. To continue or abide.

Insition. Graffing.

Insociable. Not apt to keep company.

Insolencie. Pride.

Insolent. Proud, presumptuous: also strange and unwonted.

Insoluble. That which cannot be loosed: unanswerable.

Inspection. A looking in.

Inspersion. A sprinkling.

Inspire. To breathe into; to put in ones mind.

Inspiration. An inward instruction or motion comming from God.

Instance. An example or similitude brought of a thing.

Instant. Very earnest: also quickneſſe, speedineſſe, present time.

Instaure. To repaire or build anew.

Instigate. To stirre up: to provoke.

Instigation. A stirring up: a provoking.

Instinct. A naturall inclination.

Institute. To ordaine, to appoint: sometime to teach and instruct.

Inſtitution An appointment, an ordinance: ſometime a teaching or inſtruction.

Inſult. To vaunt proudly over one.

Inſultation. A proud crowing over one.

Inſuperable. Which cannot be overcome.

Inſurrection. A riſing of many together in armes or diſturbance of the peace.

Integritie. Soundneſſe; upright dealing: honeſtie.

Intellectuall. Of, or belonging to the underſtanding.

Intelligence. Knowledge, underſtanding: ſometime an Angel or heavenly ſpirit.

Intelligent. One that underſtandeth.

Intelligible. Which may be underſtood.

Intentive. Which liſteneth well, and is earneſtly bent to a thing.

Intercede. To ſtep between, to intreat for one.

Intercept. To take by the way before it come to him to whom it was ſent.

Interception. A taking of a thing by the way, to the let or hinderance thereof.

Interceſſe. See Interceed.

Interceſſion. An intreating in ones behalfe.

Interceſſor. He that intreateth for another.

Intercourſe. Paſſing or ſending one to another.

Interdict. To forbid: to barre or keepe away.

Interdiction. A forbidding.

Intereſt. Right, or title: ſometime profit made by uſurie.

Interfeere. To knock the legs together in going.

Interim. In the meane while.

Interior. Inward.

Interlace. To joyn, withall, to mixe together.

Interline. To write between two written lines.

Interlocution. A ſpeaking betweene.

Interlude. A Play, a Comedie.

Intermiſſion. A leaving off for a time.

Intermit. To leave off for a time, to diſcontinue.

Intermixe. To mingle with other things.

Internall. Inward: ve-

rie

ry deerely esteemed, or familiar with one.

Interpellation. An interrupting or troubling one while he speaketh.

Interpose. To put between to step in between two: to busie himselfe where he needeth not.

Interposition. A putting between.

Interre. To bury.

Interreigne. The space of time between the old king and the new.

Interrogation. An asking a question.

Interrogative. Which asketh a question.

Interrogatorie. Asking of a question: a demaund.

Interrupt. To breake between, to trouble one as he is speaking.

Interruption. A breaking off: a troubling.

Intervall. A distance of time or place.

Intestate. That dyeth without making any testament or will.

Intestine. Bred in the bowels: Intestine warre: Civill warre.

Intimate. To signifie, or touch a matter closely.

Intimation. A cunning or close signifying of a matter

Intire. Whole, sound, perfect.

Intolerable. Which cannot be endured.

Intoxicate. To bewitch, to amaze, or extreamely dull ones spirit.

Intractable. Stubborne, which cannot be ordered or handled.

* *Intresse.* Lyning.

Intricate. Wrapped, entangled, hard to be understood.

Intrinsecall. Inward.

Introduct. To leade or guide in.

Introduction. That which leadeth or directeth one.

Intrude. To thrust boldly in.

Intrusion. A thrusting in, properly into a void tenement, whereto one hath no right.

Invade. To set upon: to assault.

Invalidite. Weakneſſe, want of strength.

Invasion. A setting upon: an assault.

Invective. A sharp speech made

made in ones disgrace.

Inveigh. To speak bitterly against one.

Inveigle. To allure, to entice.

Involoped. Wrapped, covered.

Inventarie. A writing of the quallity and value of a mans goods.

Inversion. A turning in, or a turning upside downe.

Invert. To turnocontrarie to right forme.

Invest. To clothe.

Inveterate. Old, auncient.

Invincible. Which cannot be conquered.

Inviolate. Safe, whole, not wronged or broken.

Invisible. Which cannot be seene.

Invite. To request, to bid to a feast.

Inundation. An overflowing of water.

Invocate. To call upon.

Invocation. A calling upon.

Involve. To roule up in a thing: to cover.

Invulnerable. Which cannot be wounded.

Jocund. Merrie, pleasant.

Joynture. Lands or Tenements which a man assureth unto his Wife, for terme of her life, or otherwise, in respect of his marrying her.

* *Joleyning* Joyfull.

* *Jonglerie.* Jugling.

Jovial. Noble excellent, also lively, pleasant, and merrie.

Joyeux. Joyfull.

Irascible. Which hath power to be angry.

Iris The Rainebow.

Ironie. A speaking by contraries, as in calling blake, white.

Ironicall. That which is spoken in jest or mockingly, contrary to his meaning that speaketh it.

Irradiation. A shining upon.

Irrationall. Vnmeasurable.

Irrefragable. Vndeniable.

Irregular. Contrarie to rule: sometime it signifieth one not capable of holy orders.

Irregularitie. A going out of

of right rule. In the old Canon Law it is taken for any impediment, which hindereth a man from taking holy Orders. As if he be base borne, or notoriously defamed of any notable crime, or be maymed or much deformed, or have consented to procure anothers death, with divers other impediments too long to be rehearsed in this place.

Irremediable. Which cannot be remedied.

Irreparable. Which cannot be repaired.

Irreprehensible. Which cannot be reproved.

Irresolute. Not fully resolved: uncertaine.

Irrevocable. Which cannot be called backe againe.

Irrision. A mocking.

Irritate. To provoke: to move to anger.

Irritation. A provoking.

Irruption. A breaking into.

Isthmus. A narrow part of a Country betwen two seas.

Iterate. To repeate or do againe.

Iteration. A doing again, a doing twice.

* *Jub.* A bottle.

Jubilation. A great shout for joy, a great rejoycing.

Jubilie. A publike rejoycing or a great shout for joy. Among the Hebrewes every fiftieth year, was called the yeare of Jubilie, for then were bond-men of there owne Country made free, possessions returned againe to the first owners, neither was it lawfull to plant or sow any thing that yeare. Among Christians this solemnitie of keeping a yeere of Jubilie, was first instituted by *Bonifacius* the eight, in the yeare of our Lord 1300. who ordained that it should be observed every hundreth yeare. After this *Clemens* the first, instituted it to be kept every fiftieth yeare. And lastly, *Sixtus* the fourth brought it to be celebrated every five and twentieth yeare, beginning it first in the yeare of our Lord God, 1475.

Jucunditie. Pleasantnes, mirth.

Judaisme. The religion or beliefe of the Jewes.

Judiciall. Belonging to judgment; also wise grave, of great judgement.

Judicious. See Judiciall.

Jujubes. Certain plumbs of Italy, sold here by Apothecaries. This fruit is in colour white or red, in fashion round or like an olive, in tast sweet, having a hard long stone like an olive stone, but much lesse. If these plumbes be kept long, they waxe drie, and full of wrinckles. They are temperate in heate and cold, and are good against the cough, roughnesse of the throat, and against all exulcerations and inflammations of the kidnies and bladder; but being eaten for meate, they are of hard digestion.

Julip. A physicall cleere drinke made of distilled waters and sugar, used to coole the bodie, or quench thirst in hot diseases: sometimes the *Julips* have sirups or other mixtures put to them.

Junction. A joynt, a joyning together.

Ivorie. The Elephants tooth; it is of a binding nature, and the scraping thereof is good against sores, growing under the rootes of the nayles.

Juridicall. Of or appertaining to judgement.

Jurisdiction. Lawfull authority in any place.

Justification. A justifying or making just.

* *Inwrapped.* Muffled.

K.

Kalends. See Calends.

Keele. The bottome of a ship.

Keene. Sharpe edged.

Kell. The caule about the paunch of a Hart or Stagge.

* *Kemelling.* A brewers vessell.

* *Kepe.* It is sometimes taken for care or regard.

* *Kenard.* A mitcher, a hedge-creeper.

* *Kitchell.* A kinde of cake.

Kintall. A certaine weight

weight of about an hundred.

Knat. An Arabian word signifying the weight of three graine.

Kith. Acquaintance.

Kithaies. The fruite of the aſhen tree: they are little narrow huskes hanging together in clusters, wherein is contained the ſeed of the aſhe which is bitter. This provoketh urine, and is ſought by ſome for other purpoſe.

* *Knarre.* Stubbie.

Knight-ſervice. An auncient tenure of lands, by which a man was bound to beare armes in warre, for the defence of the Realme.

L

Laas. A nette or gynne.

Laborious. Painfull, full of labour.

Labyrinth. An intricate building or place made with ſo many turnings and windings, that whoſoever went into it, could never get out without a perfect guide or a threed to direct him, the end of which threed muſt be tyed at the doore where he entreth. Some heathen Princes beſtowed infinite charge, to build ſuch devices in a ſtately forme. There were foure principall labyrinths in the world. The firſt in Egypt, made for a ſepulcher of one of their Kings, or (as ſome write) in honour of the ſunne. The ſecond in the Iland of Candie, built at the commandement of King *Minos*, by the ingenious workeman *Dedalus*, who tooke his patterne, from that which he had ſeene in Egypt, the third in the Ile Lemnos, the fourth in Italy built by King *Porſenna*, of great ſquare ſtones, for his owne ſepulcher.

Lacca. A kinde of red gumme, brought out of Arabia, and ſold here by Apothecaries, good againſt diſeaſes of the breaſt, and comfortable to the liver.

Ladanum. A yellowiſh gumme, as ſome write; not

notwithstanding others affirm it to be made of a dew which falleth upon a certaine herbe in Greece. *Avicen* sayth, it is taken hanging on the haire of Goats beards, that have fed upon that plant. It is hot and drie, and sweet of smell, if it be pure. It is often used in pomanders, and being annointed upon the head with oyle of myrtles, it doth strengthen the skin, and keepeth haire from falling off.

Laike. A layman.

Laitie. The estate or degree of a lay man, lay men.

Lake. A faire red colour used by painters.

Laire. The place where any Deere harboureth by day.

Languissment. A feeblenesse, a fainting.

Langour. Feeblenesse, sicknesse, infirmitie.

Lapidarie. One that selleth or polisheth pretious stones: a Jeweller.

Lappise. A terme used among hunters, when hounds ope their mouthes in the string, or a greyhound in his course.

Larch Turpentine. A kind of Turpentine or rosen growing upon the *Larch* tree in Italie, used often in oyntments and emplaisters, to cleanse or heale wounds. It may be also taken inwardly with honey, and then it cleanseth the breast, looseth the belly, and expelleth the stone and gravell.

* *Larsun,* Robberie.

Largesse. Liberality.

Lascivious. Wanton, dishoneſt.

Lasciviousnesse. Wantonnesse.

Lassitude. Wearinesse.

Lastage. Any heavy weight or balasse, layd in the bottome of ships to make them goe upright: It is also a terme in the common law, which signifieth to be quire of a certaine payment in faires and markets, for carrying of things where a man will.

Latitude, The breadth of any thing: in Astronomy it signifieth the distance, north, or southward from the Equinoctiall line

or

or the distance of the Pole from the Horizon.

Latria. Divine honour.

Laude. Praise.

Laudable. Worthy of praise.

Laureate. Crowned with Laurell.

Laurell. The Bay tree, or a garland of Bayes.

* *Lay.* A Song.

* *Layers.* Thongs of lether.

Lazer. A Leaper, a poore man full of sores and scabs.

[*Lazule stone.* A blewish greene stone of the kind of marble, used sometime in physick. It is in operation hot and dry, and being rightly prepared (according to an art known to Apothecaries) is good against melancholy diseases, and by cleansing the blood to preserve one from the leprosie.

League. Truce, friendship, peace; sometimes it signifieth a space of three mile or thereabout.

Leaing. Lying.

Lector. A reader.

* *Lectorne.* A Deske.

Lecture. A reading, a lesson.

* *Leeds.* An old name of the moneth of March.

Leete. A court or law-day holden commonly every halfe yeare.

Legacie. Any thing given by ones will or testament.

Legall. Of or belonging to the law.

Legate. An Embassadour.

Legend. A story of old matters.

Legible. Which may be read.

Legion. An army of men. The Romane *Legion* consisted of ten bands, whereof the first band contained 1105. footmen, and 123. horsemen; in which band the Standard was alwayes carried. The other nine bands had every one 555. footmen, and 66. horseman; so that a *Legion* made up the number of 6100. footmen, and 726. horsemen.

* *Legisters.* Lawyers.

Legitimate. Lawfull, lawfully begotten.

Legitimation. A making

of

of one legitimate.

Lenity. Gentlenes, mildnes, mercy.

Lentil. A kind of small pulse growing in hot countries, round and flat, of colour sometimes blacke, sometimes white, and sometimes browne. Being boyled but once, they loose the belly, but at the second boyling in another water, they are of a binding nature, being then good to stop the bloody flixe or any loosenes of the body.

Lentisk. A tree growing in divers hot Countries, which beareth the notable Gumme called Mastick: The leaves and barke of this tree stop all loosenes, and issues of blood whatsoever.

Lessee. He that taketh a Lease.

Lesses. Young of a ravenous beast, as of a Beare, Bore, &c.

Lessour. He that letteth lands or tenements to another.

Lethargy. A disease contrary to phrensie; for as phrensie is caused by hot humours inflaming the braine; so is a Lethargy by cold flegmaticke humours, oppressing the braine in such sort, that the Patient can doe nothing but sleep, whereby he becommeth forgetfull, with losse (in a manner) of reason and all the senses of his body.

Lethe. A poeticall word, signifying a feined River in hell, the water whereof being drunken, causeth forgetfulnes of all that is past.

Leucoma. A fruit in India so called, much like unto a Chestnut.

Leveret. A young Hare.

* *Levesell.* A bush.

Levity. Lightnes.

Lexicon. A Greek Dictionary for words.

Liable. Subject to, belonging to.

* *Liard.* Nimble, wilde.

Libard. A spotted wilde beast, the male of a Panther: See Panther.

Libell. A little Booke: sometime a defamatorie scroll, or slanderous writing

ting or invective written against one, without any knowne name of the Author.

Libertine. One of loose life, or careleſſe of Religion.

Libidinous. Luſtfull, leacherous.

Licenciate. One that hath ſtudied the Civill Law five yeares.

Licentious. Looſe, wanton.

Licentiouſneſſe. Too much liberty, looſenes, wantonnes.

Lieu. In ſtead or place of another thing.

Lignum Aloes. See *Aloes.*

Lignum vitæ. See *Guaiacum.*

Limit. A bound or end. Alſo to ſet bounds.

Limitation. An appointing of bounds.

Lineall. Down-right like a line.

Lineament. The forme, draught, or proportion of the body.

Linguiſt. One skilfull in languages.

Lipothymie. A fainting or ſwounding, when the vital ſpirits being ſuddenly oppreſt, a man ſinketh down, as if he were dead.

Liquid. Thin and moiſt.

Liquefaction. A melting.

Liqueſie. To melt.

Liquid Amber. A ſweet Roſin brought from the Weſt-Indies, comfortable to the braine, or any griefe proceeding from cold cauſes.

Lizard. A little beaſt much like our Evet, but without poiſon, breeding in Italy & other hot countries. The dung of this beaſt is good to take away ſpots in the eye, & cleereth the ſight. And the head thereof being bruiſed and laid to, draweth out thorns, or any thing ſticking within the fleſh.

Litanies. Prayers or ſupplications, ſo called of the Greeke verbe *Litaneuo*, which ſignifieth to beſeech or intreat.

Litargie. The ſome that riſeth from lead, when it is tried. It is cold of operation, and often uſed by Surge-

Surgeons in Ointments and Plaisters, being of a gentle drying, cleansing, and binding nature. See *Lethargie.*

Literature. Learning: knowledge in books.

Litherly. Slothfull.

Litigious. Contentious, full of strife.

Liturgie. Publike service of the Church.

Local. Of, or belonging to place.

Locust. A great Flye or Grashopper with long legs, breeding in India, and other hot Countries. There are two kindes of them: One with wings, not good to be eaten, and the other without wings, which the inhabitants use for food.

* *Lodemanage.* Skill of navigation.

Lodestar. A Starre that guideth one.

Lodestone. A stone of the colour of rusty iron, which hath an admirable vertue, not only to draw iron to it selfe, but also to make any iron, upon which it is rubbed, to draw iron also. It is written notwithstanding, that being rubbed with the juice of Garlicke, it cannot then draw Iron, as likewise if a Diamond be laid close unto it. This stone is found in the Indian Sea, and also in the Countrey of Trachonitis: It is of greatest use in Navigation, for by it Sailers find out the certaine course of their voyage; the needle (in their compasse) tempered herewith, still standing directly toward the North and South.

Logician. One skilfull in Logicke.

Logicke. The art of reason.

Lohoc. A physicall word; It is a thicke sirupe or other soft substance, which must not be swallowed, but suffered to melt of it selfe in the mouth, that so it may gently slide downe, and thereby have the more vertue against diseases of the brest, lungs, and throat.

Lone. Lending: sometime single or solitary.

Longanimity. Long ſufferance or forbearance.

Longitude. The length of any thing: In Aſtronomy it ſignifieth the diſtance of any Star or Planet from the firſt degree of the ſigne *Aries*.

Loquacitie. Much talke, or babling.

* *Lore.* Learning, knowledge.

Lorimer. One that maketh bits for bridles, and ſuch like inſtruments.

* *Lorrell.* A devourer.

* *Loſell.* A lout, ſometime a crafty fellow.

Loſenger. A flatterer, a lyar.

Lotion. A waſhing.

* *Louke.* A fellow receiver.

Lubricity. Slipperneſſe.

Lucerna. A beaſt almoſt as big as a Wolfe breeding in Muſcovia, and Ruſſia, of colour between red and brown, mingled with black ſpots.

Lucre. Gain, profit.

Lunacy. A diſeaſe wherein one is diſtracted in his wits, at certaine times of the Moon.

Lunaticke. Sicke of a Lunacie.

Lupines. A little flat Pulſe almoſt like a ſmall Beane, but much leſſe and bitter in taſte. They be not very good meat, but are ſometime uſed in Phyſicke againſt worms in children, and the decoction of them taketh away ſpots and freckles of the face.

* *Luſhbrough.* A baſe coin in the time of King *Edward* the third.

Luſter. A ſhining or great brightneſſe.

Lutum. Clay.

Luxury. Rioiotouſnes, leachery.

Luxurious. Riotous, wanton, lecherous.

Lyncurius. A bright ſhining ſtone, and ſometimes of a dark yellow color like Saffron. This ſtone groweth of the urine of the beaſt Lynx, being congealed, which urine the Lynx hideth (as *Pliny* writeth) becauſe men ſhould not find it. Some ſay it is good againſt the paine of the ſtomack, yellow laundiſe, and looſeneſſe of the belly.

Lynx.

Lynx. A spotted beast like unto a Wolfe, and having a very perfect sight. This beast breedeth chiefly in Countries of the East, & is often found in the woods of Almaine & Sclavonia.

Lyrike. A Poet which maketh verses to be sung unto the harp. The best of these Poets among the Grecians was *Pindarus*, and among the Latines, *Horace.*

M

Macerate. To steep or soake in water; sometime to afflict or vexe. To make leane.

Machil. An Hebrew word; It signifieth the rich Robe of the Ephod, worn by the high Priest of the old law, having about the skirts therof 72. Pomegranats of blew silk, purple & skarlet and as many bells of gold between the round about.

Machination. A devising or subtle contriving of a matter.

Machivilian. A politicke states-man: a cunning Polititian, such as *Machivell* was.

Macrology. Long and tedious talk, without matter.

Maculate. To blemish or blot.

Madrigals. A kinde of Sonnets.

Magician. A cunning man: a Sorcerer, a great learned Clerk, a Conjurer.

Magike. At first this word signified great learning or knowledge in the nature of things; now it is most commonly taken for inchantment and sorcery.

Magistracy. The bearing of office: authority, rule, government.

Magnanimity. Great courage.

Magnanimous. Noble-minded: one of great courage.

Magnificence. Sumptuousnesse: great port and stateliness.

Magnificent. Sumptuous: honorable, stately.

Magnifico. An honorable personage.

Magnitude. Greatnes.

Mainpernours. Those that are sureties for a man, and undertake that he shall appeare at a certaine day, before Judges in a Court.

Mainepriſe. The bayling of a man out of priſon, upon ſecurity given, that he ſhall be forth-comming.

Major. The greater or more ancient.

Malady. A diſeaſe.

Maleconient. Not contented: ill pleaſed.

Malediction. A curſing.

Malefactor. An evill-doer.

Malevolent. Ill minded: ſpitefull, envious.

Malignant. Envious, ſpitefull, miſchievous.

Maligne. Spitefull: or to ſpite and hate.

Maligniy. Spitefulneſſe: envy, malice.

Mammon. An Aſſyrian word of the ſingular number, and Maſculine Gender, as Saint *Hierome* affirmeth: It is interpreted riches.

Manage. To rule, order, or handle a thing well.

Mandate. A commandement.

Mandragoras. See *Mandrake* following.

Mandrake. A ſtrange hearbe, bearing yellow round Apples. The roote of this herbe is great and white like a Radiſh roote, and is divided into two or moe parts, growing often almoſt like to the legs of a man. This roote, eſpecially the barke thereof, is extreamely cold and dry, even to the fourth degree: It is therefore very dangerous to receive inwardly, for that the leaſt quantity too much, will quickly kill one. Surgeons uſe to ſteep this roote in Wine, and give it to be drunken of ſuch as they muſt cut, ſawe, or burne in any part, for the cold operation thereof cauſeth ſleep, and maketh the body inſenſible for a time.

Manna. In holy Scripture it ſignifieth a delicate food, which God ſent from heaven to the Iſraelites, in manner of a dew, white and ſomewhat like Coriander ſeed: with which the Iſraelites lived forty yeares in the Wilderneſſe, till they came to the borders of the land of Canaan. At the firſt

ſending

ſending hereof, the people were in ſuch admiration, that they ſaid to each other *Manhu? viz.* What is this? Which ſeemeth to be the cauſe, why it was after called Manna. In Phyſicke it is taken for a kind of dew, which falling in hot Countries upon trees, doth there congeale, almoſt like to crums of white bread, and is gathered and choicely kept, as a gentle purger of choler.

Manſion. A tarying or abiding: alſo a dwelling houſe.

Manſuetude. Gentlenes: mildeneſſe.

Manuall. Handy: or that which may be carryed in the hand.

Manumiſſion. A making one free from bondage.

Manumitte. To make a ſlave or bondman free, which was in old time thus. The lord of the ſlave holding him by the head, arme, or other part, ſaid before witneſſe, I will that this man goe free, and in ſo ſaying, ſhoved him forward out of his hand.

Manure. To till, to dreſſe land.

Manuſcript. A handwriting: a written booke.

Marchaſite. A ſtone participating with the nature of ſome mettall, yet in ſo ſmall quantity, that the mettall cannot be melted from it, but will vapour away in ſmoake, the ſtone turning to aſhes. Theſe Marchaſites are commonly in colour like to the mettall mixed with them; whether it be gold, ſilver, braſſe, or any other. Some affirme a Marchaſite to bee any ſtone out of which, fire may be ſtricken.

Marches. The bounds, or limits lying betweene two countries, commonly between Wales & Englād, or between England and Scotland.

Marchioneſſe. A great Lady: a Wife to a Marqueſſe.

Marcioniſts. Old condemned Heretikes, ſo called of their firſt Maſter *Marcion*, a ſtoicke Philoſo-

pher, who held a deteſtable opinion that Chriſt was not the Sonne of God.

Margarites. Little pearles found in the ſhell-fiſh, eſpecially in Oiſters, whereof ſome have holes in them, and ſome have none. The beſt are brought out of India, yet they are alſo found in our Engliſh Seas, as alſo in the Flemiſh and Almaine, and the faireſt Margarits grow in young ſhels. Some write that in thunder, the Oiſters doe caſt them up, as it were in way of aboriton, which is the cauſe that they are often found in the ſands. They are ſometimes uſed by Phyſitiās in cordiall confections, for they comfort the ſpirits, and are therefore good againſt ſwoundings, having vertue alſo in them to ſtop iſſues of blood, or any looſenes of the body.

Margent. A brimme, or border.

Marginall. Written in the Margent.

Marine. Belonging to the Sea.

Maritall. Husbandlike.

Maritime. Bordering neer the Sea.

Marte. A great faire or Market.

Martiall. Warlike.

Martyr. A witneſſe: one that dyeth for the teſtimony of a good conſcience.

Martyrdome. A ſuffering of death or grievous torment for conſtant perſeverance in true Religion.

Martyrology. A hiſtory of the death of Martyrs. A booke of the memorie of Martyrs.

Maſſacre. A great ſlaughter or murder of many people together.

Maſculine. Of the male kind.

Maſticke. A white and cleere Gumme, of a ſweet ſavour. This Gum groweth on the Lentiske tree, eſpecially in the Iſland *Chios.* It is temperate in heat, and of a dry binding nature; wherfore it ſtrengtheneth the ſtomacke, ſtayeth vomiting, and ſtop-

stoppeth any issue of blood. Some doe use to rub their teeth herewith, as well to whiten them, as to fasten such as be loose.

Mastuerco. An herbe in India, of great vertue to heale wounds.

Matriall. Which hath matter or substance in it.

Maternall. Motherly.

Mathematician. One skilfull in the Mathematicks: sometime it is taken in a worse sense, for one that superstitiously casteth mens nativities, or undertaketh to find things lost, or foretell what is to come.

Mathematicks. A terme applyed to such arts, as treate onely of quantities imaginarily abstracted frō bodies. The arts commonly so called, are Arithmetick, Musick, Geometry, Geography, Astronomie, Cosmography, and Astrology.

Matrimoniall. Belonging to Matrimony or Wedlocke.

Matrixe. The wombe or place of conception.

Matrone. A grave motherly woman.

Mature. Ripe.

Maturitie. Ripenesse.

Matutine. Of or belonging to the morning.

Maugre. In despite of ones heart: whether one will or no.

Maxime. A principall matter, a main point, a generall rule.

Maze. An astonishment: sometime a device like a labyrinth made in some gardens in manner of a knot, out of which a man cannot get easily, if he once enter in.

Mazar. A broad flat standing cup to drinke in: There is also a kinde of small Cherries so called.

Mecœnas. It was the proper name of a noble Romane, who being in great favour with *Augustus* the Emperour, was a speciall friend to the Poets *Virgill* and *Horace*, and generally a supporter of all learned men: wherefore sometime

a

a great friend or patron is called a *Mecœnas*.

Mechanicall. Of or belonging to handicrafts.

Mechoacan. A whitish root brought out of India, called by some Indian or white Rubarbe. It is hot in the first, and dry in the second degree, and purgeth all humours of what kinde soever with much ease. It cleanseth and comforteth the liver and all the inward parts.

Mediate. To deale betweene two, to make means of agreement, as an indifferent partie to both.

Mediation. A means of agreement by a friend to both parties.

Mediator. He that maketh meanes or speaketh for another.

Medicable. Which may be healed.

Medicament. A medicine.

Mediocritie. A meane, a measure.

Mediterranneam Sea. A sea which divideth Europe from Africa.

Megasine. A storehouse for warre.

Melancholy. One of the foure humours of the body, the grossest of all other, which if it abound too much, causeth heavinesse and sadnesse of minde.

Melioritie. A bettering.

Mellifluous. Sweet as honey.

Membrane. The upmost thin skin in any part of the body.

Memorable. That which is worthy of remembrance.

Memorandum. A terme often used, when we write of a thing which we would remember.

Memorial. That wch putteth one in remembrance.

Mendicitie. Beggery.

Meninges. Thin skins in which the braine is contained. There are two such skins: one called by Physitians, *Dura mater*, which is the stronger of the two, and next unto the scull. The other named *Pia mater*, is within this first, being more tender and fine, and close wrapping the braine it selfe. If any of these skinnes bee woun-

wounded, it causeth speedy death.

Menstruous. Which hath upon her the monethly courses, or which belongeth to them.

Mensuration. A measuring.

Mentall. That which is only thought in the mind

Mercenarie. A hireling: one that worketh for hire.

Mercurian. Eloquent as Mercury was.

Meridian. Of or belonging to noone day, or the South part of the world.

Merit. Desert, or to deserve.

Meritorious. Which doth much deserve.

Messias. The same in Hebrew, that Christ is in Greek: to wit, Anointed. Our Lord and Saviour is often so called.

Metamorphise. To change the outward shape.

Metamorphosis. A change from one shape to another

Metaphore. The changing of a word, from the naturall sense, into another sense like to it: as in saying, *Covetousnesse is the roote of all evill*: Where the word Root, is called a Metaphore, because it signifieth, the cause and beginning of all evill, even as a root is the cause, from whence a Plant springeth.

Metaphoricall. Spoken by a Metaphore.

Metaphysicks. Arts which lifting themselves above the changeable nature of things, doe consider of such as do subsist in their own essence, not subject to any alteration: so that the Metaphysicks dealeth onely with incorporall, and everlasting things; and in this sense Schoole Divinitie is the highest part of the Metaphysicks, being chiefly occupied in contemplatory knowledge of God, angels, and souls of men.

Meteore. Any imperfect mixt substance ingendred in the aire; as raine, snow, haile, thunder, lightning, blazing starres, cloudes, and winds: all which are made of vapours

pours or exhalations drawn up from the earth and Sea, by attractive vertue of the Sun.

Meter. Measure, or a verse made by measure.

Method. A direct way, to teach or do any thing.

Metonymie. A figure in speaking, when the cause is put for the effect, the subject for the adjunct, or contrarily.

Metropolitan. The chiefe or mother citie: An Archbishop.

Microcosmus. It properly signifieth a little world. This terme is sometime applyed to man, who is therefore called a *Microcosmus* or little world, because his body being compared to the baser part of the world, and his soule to the blessed Angels, seemeth to signifie, that man is as it were a little world, and that the whole world doth resemble a great man.

Midriffe. A sinewie skin passing overthwart in mans body, which divideth the heart and lungs, from the stomacke, guts, and liver, lest the vitall parts should be offended with any ill vapour coming from them.

Migrame. A disease coming by fits, either in the right or left side of the head; caused by distemperate rumours or vapours, brought thither from the veines or arteries at certain times.

Militant. Warring or which is in warfare.

Militarie. Warlike: or belonging to Warre.

Mimicall. That which belongeth to scoffing behaviour, or wanton gesture.

Mimicke. A wanton jester, a counterfeit foole.

Minatorie. Threatning.

Mineral. Mettall or any thing digged out of the earth.

Miniature. A small proportion: a little figure.

Miniver. A fine white Furre made of the bellies of Squirrils: some say it is the skin of a little white Vermine, breeding in *Muscouia.*

Minor.

Minor. The leſſer, the younger.

Minoritie. A mans time before he be of full age in the law, to diſpoſe of his goods and lands.

Minotaure. A poeticall monſter, halfe like a man, halfe like a Bull. This monſter was kept in the Labyrinth of Candie, and fed with mans fleſh, where at laſt he was ſlaine by *Theſeus*, as Poets report.

Miſcreant. An infidell, a falſe beleever.

Miſpriſon. An offence inclinable to fellonie or treaſon, but not ſo capital, as fellonie or treaſon is; in which the offendour ſhall be puniſhed by fine, loſſe of goods, forfeit of lands, during his life, or perpetuall impriſonment, according to the quality of his offence.

Miſſion. A ſending.

Miſſive. That which witneſſeth ones being ſent.

Miſſleden. A plant which hath ſlender branches, and greene thick leaves, growing never upon the ground but upon other trees. The beſt is that which groweth upon an oake, and the leaves and fruit thereof are good to ſoften and ripen any cold hard ſwellings.

Miſy. A kinde of yellow copperas, ſhining like gold, brought out of Egypt and the Ile of Cyprus: It is of a fretting burning nature, as the common Copperas is.

Mithridate. A great confection like treacle, invented by King *Mithridates*, from whom it taketh the name. It is of ſingular vertue againſt poyſon, and hath ſo many and ſtrong ſimples in it, that it ought not to be taken inwardly before it be above ſixe moneths old.

Mitigate. To aſſwage or pacifie.

Mitigation. A pacifying, an aſſwaging.

Mittimus. A warrant made to convey an offender to priſon.

Mixture. A mingling.

Mobilitie. Aptneſſe to move.

Moderate. Meaſurable, temperate, alſo to governe or

or temper with discretion.

Moderation. A due proportion, temperance, good discretion.

Moderator. A discreet governour, he that keepeth both parties from being too extreame.

Moderne. Living now in our age.

Modicum. A little, a poore pittance.

Modulation. A pleasant tuning or sweet singing.

Modwall. A bird which destroyeth bees.

Moitie. Half.

Molebeate. A great fish which maketh a grunting noyse when he is taken.

Molestation. A troubling.

Mollifie. To make soft.

Mollification. A making soft.

Moloch. The name of an Idol, in the vally of *Enon*, in the tribe of *Benjamin*, to which the Israelites did abhominably offer their children in sacrifice of fire. This Idoll was made in the likenesse of a Calfe.

Moment. A minute, or very little time, sometime the valew or weight of a thing.

Momentanie. Of short continuance, which lasteth a very little while.

Monarch. A King or Prince that ruleth alone, without any equall.

Monarchie. The rule of one Prince alone, or a countrey so governed.

Monasterie. A religious house of Monks.

Monasticall. Solitary, belonging to a Monastery.

Monition. A warning.

Monologie. A speaking still of one thing, a long tale of one matter.

Monomachie. A single fight betweene two, hand to hand.

Monopolie. When a man doth ingrosse or get commodities into his hands, in such fashion that none can sell them, or gain by them but himself.

Moote. To argue or reason a case in law.

Morall. Of or belonging to good manners: some time one of good behaviour: sometimes the meaning of a fable.

Moralitie. Goodnesse of man-

manners, civilitie.

Morgage. To lay house or land to pawne, in such sort that they are forfeit, if the money be not repayed at a certaine time.

Morositie. Frowardnesse, waywardnesse.

Morpheus. Sleep, or the God of sleep.

Mortifie. To kill: sometime to tame, to breake the courage, or take away ones delight.

Mortification. A killing, a pulling away of ones pleasure.

Mortmaine. A terme in the Law, when lands were given to a house of religion, or to a company corporate by the Kings grant; for them such land is said to come into Mortmaine, that is, a dead hand, and by a statute, the King or Lord of whom it is holden may enter into it.

Mortuarie. A payment due in some places for the buriall of the dead: which is foure shillings and foure pence, where the goods of the deceased partie are above the valew of twentie nobles, and under thirtie pounds: sixe shillings and eight pence, where the goods exceed thirtie pounds; and ten shillings where the goods amount above the valew of threescore pounds.

Mosaicall. A cunning kinde of painting, which seemeth to be embossed and graven in some places.

Mother. A disease in women, when the wombe riseth with pain upward. In this disease the smelling to all sweet savours is harmfull, as contrarily the smelling to all strong loathsome savours, profitable.

Motion. A moving from place to place, or the moving of a matter to have it considered of.

Motive. A cause moving one to any thing.

Motte. A word, or short sentence.

Mountibanke. A base deceitfull merchant (especially of Apothecaries drugs) that with impudent lying doth for the most part sell counterfeit stuffe to the common people.

Mug.

Maguet. See Gather-bag.

Mulct. A fine or penaltie layd on one.

Mullet. A kinde of daintie fish: it is also a terme in heraldrie, which signifieth a spot descending from high, and devided into five corners or ends out of one drop.

Mummia. A thing like pitch, sold by Apothecaries. Some affirme it is taken out of old Tombes, being a corrupted humour that droppeth there from embalmed bodies: others say it is made of mans flesh boyled in pitch. It is hot in the second degree, and good against all bruisings, spetting of bloud, and divers other diseases.

Mundane. Worldly.

Mundifie. To make cleane.

Mundification. A making cleane.

Municipall. Of or belonging to the state of a Free-man or Burgesse of a Citie.

Munificence. Liberalitie.

Munificent. Liberall, bountifull.

Munition. Great Ordnance for the warre, great shot.

Muscle. In physicke it signifieth a knitting together of flesh with veines, arteries and sinewes, serving specially for the motion of some part of the body, by reason of sinewes in it.

Muses. The feined goddesses of poetry, and musicke, which were nine in number and daughters unto *Iupiter* and *Mnemosyne*: Their names were *Clio*, *Melpomene*, *Thalia*, *Euterpe*, *Terpsichore*, *Erato*, *Calliope*, *Vrania* and *Polymnia*.

Muske. It is brought out of India and other hote countries, taken there from a beast like a Roe, saving that it hath two crooked teeth bending inward like two hornes; within which beast the muske groweth, contained in a little bag or bladder. It is comfortable to the heart and braine, by reason of the sweet smell thereof; being hote and dry in operation: and it con-

conveyeth the vertues of diverse medicines, to those the two principall parts.

Mutation. A change.

Mute. Dumbe.

Mutable. Changeable.

Mutability. Changeablenesse.

Mutiny. An uproare: a troublesome assembly of people together.

Mutinous. Apt to breed quarrels, or discord among the people.

Mutuall. That which passeth one from another.

Mutilate. To maime, cut off, or make lame.

Murrale. A ring or band of yron, to come over a horses nose.

Myrobalans. A fruit growing in Egypt and Syria, like Plummes, or Damsens. There are five kinds hereof, distinguished by these names, *Citrine*, *Indo*, *Chebule*, *Emblice*, and *Bellirica*. They are cold in operation, and conferrable to nature; The first of these purgeth choler, the second melancholie, and the three last fleame.

Myrrhe. A Gumme brought out of Arabia, and Assyria, of colour between white and red, It is hot and dry in the second degree, or as some write in the third, and is often used in Physicke, being of an opening, cleansing, and dissolving nature. Poets feine that Myrrhe, first came by reason of a kings daughter, named *Myrrha*, who for a grievous crime committed, was by the Gods turned into a little Tree, out of the branches whereof this Gumme still droppeth in manner of teares, as a token of her repentant sorrow.

Myrtle. A little low Tree growing in some hot countreyes, having small darke leaves, and bearing berries, which are of a binding nature, good to stop any issue of blood. This myrtle is a

tender plant, not able to endure cold, and was wont to be worne of the Romane captaines garland-wise in triumph, when they had obtained any victory, without slaughter of men: Poets consecrated this Tree to *Venus*.

Myster. Vnknowne: strange.

Mysticall. Darke, which hath a mystery in it.

Mysterious. Darke, spoken in a mystery, hard to understand.

N

Nadir. That point in the heavens which is direct under our feet.

Naiades. The water Nimphes.

Naperie. Linnen for the Table.

Narcoticall. That which hath power to provoke sleep, or to make the body insensible.

Nare. Neerer.

Narrative. A declaration of the matter whereof one purposeth to speake. A report, a discourse.

Native. Naturall: The place where one was borne.

Naturalize. To make naturall.

Nave. The middle part of a wheele.

Navigable. Any water where ships may saile.

Navigation. A sailing by Sea.

Navigator. A Sayler: a Mariner.

Nazarite. In Hebrew it signifieth a man separated or divided. The Jewes so called those that had vowed themselves for some time to God: And these Nazarites, while their vow lasted, were to abstaine from wine and Grapes, either greene or dry, and generally from all whatsoever came from the vine tree, or might make a man drunke. They also cut not their haire, but suffered it still to grow, and observed divers other ceremonies. The date of their vow being expired, they presented themselves to

the Priest, who offered a sacrifice for them; and then was the Nazarites haire cut, and burnt with the sacrifice. After which time it was lawfull for the Nazarites to drinke wine as before.

Necromancy. See Divination.

Nectar. Poets faine it to be a delicate pleasant liquor, which the gods used to drinke.

Nefarious. Very wicked.

Negation. A denying.

Negative. A denyall, or that which denyeth.

Negotiate. To traffike in merchandise: to follow much businesse.

Negotiation. A buying and selling: a trafficke of merchandise.

Neophyte. Any thing lately planted or set: wherefore it is often taken for one, who is newly converted to the faith: a novice, or young learner.

Nerve. A sinew.

Neuter. Neither on the one side, nor the other. An indifferent partie.

Neutralitie. A retchlesse being on neither side.

Nicotiane. The herbe Tobacco, so called of a French mans name who first brought the knowledge of this herbe into France.

Nief. In our common Law, it signifieth a bondwoman.

Nitre. A substance like Salt, but sometime of a light red colour. It is hot and dry, of a strong fretting nature: some take it to be salt-peter.

Nobilitate. To make Noble.

Noxious. Hurtfull.

Nocturne. Psalmes and Prayers used at certaine houres of the night.

Nocturnall. Belonging to the night.

Noli me tangere. A disease by some so called. It is a peece of flesh growing in the nostrill, in such sort that it often stoppeth the winde.

Nombrill. In Heraldry it signifieth the lower part

of a scuchion, which is divided by the bredth, into three even parts.

Nominate. To name, to appoint.

Nomination. A naming.

Nonage. A childes age, under 21. yeares old.

Nonresidency. Vnlawfull absence from the place of ones charge.

Nonresident. Absent from his charge, or where he ought to dwell.

Nones. In March, May, July, and October, they are the fixe dayes, next following the first day: In other moneths, they are the foure dayes next after the first; but the last of these dayes is properly called *Nones*, and the other reckoned backeward according to the number distant from the *Nones*; as the third, fourth, or fift *Nones*. They are called *Nones*, because they are just nine dayes before the *Ides*.

Nonplus. No more, a terme somtime used, when a man can speake no further, or make no answer to an objection.

Nonsuite. The letting of a suite fall.

Norroy. One of the Herauldes, having the same authority beyond Trent Northward, that *Clarentius* hath from Trent Southward.

Notice. Knowledge.

Notifie. To make knowne.

Novelty. Newes, a new matter.

Novice. A young learner, one that hath no experience.

Novity. Newnesse.

Nullifidian. Of no honestie, of no religion.

Nullitie. Nothing.

Numeration. A numbering.

Nuncupation. A naming.

Nuptiall. Of or belonging to marriage.

Nutriment. Nourishment.

Nutritive. Which nourisheth.

Nymphe. A Virgine, a faire young Maide.

O

O

Obdurate. To harden, also hard or unrelenting.

Obduration. A hardening.

Obeliske. A great square stone, broad beneath, and rising of an admirable height, smaller and smaller toward the top. There were divers of these Obelisks in Egypt, consecrated in honour of the Sunne: whereof foure were principally erected by King Sethis, of two hundred and forty yards high: In time of the Romane Emperours many Obelisks were likewise set at Rome.

Object. That which is placed before ones eyes, or the thing that one laboureth to attaine.

Objection. A laying to ones charge.

Objurgate. To chide, to reprove sharply.

Objurgation. A chiding.

Oblation. A sacrifice, an offering.

Oblige. To binde

Oblique. Crooked: overthwart.

Obliquitie. Crookednesse.

Obliterate. To blot out.

Oblivion. Forgetfulnesse.

Oblivious. Forgetfull.

Obloquie. Slander: evill report.

Obnoxious. Subject to danger.

Obscene. Filthy, abhominable, dishoneſt.

Obscenitie. Filthy talke.

Obscure. Darke.

Obscuritie. Darknesse.

Obsecrate. To intreate: to beseech.

Obsecration. A beseeching.

Obsequie. A Funerall: a solemne burriall.

Obsequious. Dutifull: diligent, serviceable.

Observance. Diligent heed, or attendance.

Observant. Dutifully watching, diligent.

Obsesse. To besiege: or compasse about: A man is said to be obsest, when an evill spirit followeth him, troubling him divers

times and seeking opportunitie to enter into him.

Obsolete. Old, stale, growne out of use.

Obstacle. A hinderance or let.

Obstruction. A stopping, commonly in the bodie.

Obtestation. A beseeching.

Obtrectation. A slandering behind ones backe.

Obtrude. To thrust forth, to cast upon one.

Obtuse. Dull, blunt.

Occidentall. Of or belonging to the West.

Occurre. To come in the way: to meet with one.

Occurrent. That which happeneth or commeth in the way.

Ocean. The universall maine Sea, compassing the greater part of the earth.

Octanes. Eight dayes next after some principall feasts of the yeare.

Ode. A Song.

Odiom. Hatefull.

Odour. A sweet smell.

Odoriferous. Sweet smelling.

Oeconomie. The knowledge of well ordering matters belonging to houshold.

Oeconomicall. Of or belonging to houshold.

Oecumenicall. Vniversall: generall.

Oedeme. A waterish swelling, in the body without paine, caused by some flegmaticke or vaporous humour, and leaving a hollow dent or pit therein, if one presse it downe with the finger.

Offensive. Which offendeth.

Officious. Serviceable: willing to please.

Officiall. An Officer.

Olibanum. The right frankincense, which is a Gumme, growing in Arabia; whereof there are two kindes: the female or smaller frankincense, and the male, the greater, whiter, and stronger: of which *Virgill* speaketh: *Eclog.* 8. *Burne Verveine fat*, and *strong male frankincense.* It is hot and dry, good for perfumes to correct infecti-

ous

ous ayre, and to be put in plaisters for green wounds. The weight of two or three Wheat cornes swallowed downe, doth help digestion, and maketh the breath sweet. Where note that the right *Olibanum*, or Frankincense will burne like a candle, and that which is counterfeit consume away in smoak.

Oligarchie. A common wealth where a few principall persons govern all the rest.

Olympicke games. Solemne games of running, riding, wrastling, and other feats of activity, kept every fift yeare on a high hill in Greece, called Olympus. The reward to those that overcame in these trials, was nothing but a Garland of Olive branches, least covetousnesse, rather than vertue should make men strive for victory: which was the cause that *Tigranes* Sonne of *Artabanus*, serving in the huge army of King *Xerxes*, who then invaded Greece, said to *Mardonius*, who had perswaded the King to that enterprize: against what a people have you brought us to fight, that more esteeme honour than money? Thinking it impossible to overcome such Nations as were so affected.

Omen. A hansening.

Ominous. Hansening: that which signifieth some good or bad luck to ensue.

Omission. A letting slip: a leaving undone.

Omit. To forbeare: to leave undone.

Omnipotencie. Almightinesse.

Omnipotent. Almighty.

Omniregencie. The having all authority in ones owne hands.

Onerate. To burden or overcharge.

Onyx. A precious stone found in the Mountaines of Arabia, of the colour of a mans naile. Some write, that it is congealed of a juice dropping from a tree called *Onycha*, which is the cause that it smelleth sweet being cast into the fire, as also that it is often found

with divers pictures in it, being easily therein fashioned, before the stone be throughly hardened.

Opall. A precious stone of divers colours, wherein appeareth the fierie shining of the Carbuncle, the purple colour of the Amethyst, and the green shew of the Emerald, very strangely mixed together.

Operate. To worke.

Operative. Which worketh, or hath power to worke.

Ophthalmie. An inflammation of the outer skin of the eye, caused by hot fretting humours flowing thither.

Opiniate. Bent to his own opinion: self-willed.

Opium. The juice of black Poppie, sold dry by Apothecaries. It is sometime used in Physicke to make one sleepe, or to asswage excessive paine; but then it must be mixed with other things, and given with great discretion; for taken alone it will cast one into a deadly sleep; being cold and dry in the fourth degree.

Opobalsamum. See Balme.

Opopanax. A sap or liquor flowing in some hot countries out of a Plant called *Panax*. It is brought hither dry, being of a yellow colour on the outside, and white within, if it be not overstale. It is good against cold shiverings of agues, and to be drunke with meate, of such as are squine or bruised therein.

Opportunely. Fitly, in due time.

Oppilation. A stopping.

Opponent. He which apposeth, or asketh questions.

Oppose. To object; to set one thing against another.

Opposite. Contrarie, or placed over against.

Opposition. A putting, setting, or standing against.

Opprobrious. Reproachfull, naughty, wicked.

Oppugne. To resist, to fight against.

Optique. Belonging to the sight.

Optive. A wish.

Opulencie. Great wealth, riches.

Or, Gold, or golden colour.

Oracle. An answer or counsel given by God. Among the Gentiles, these Oracles were but illusions of the devil, who answered for the most part doubtfully in Idols, to questions or demands made unto him. There were two such principall places of Oracles: One at *Ammon* or *Iupiter*, in Lybia, which was founded upon this occasion. When *Bacchus* after his conquests in India, came into the hot burning country of Lybia, and wanted there water to relieve his Army, it is said that he prayed to his father Iupiter to help him in that distresse: whereupon there appeared a Ramme unto him, which stamping upon the ground with his foot, caused a fountaine forthwith to spring in the place. *Bacchus* obtaining by this meanes his desire, built a Temple there of exceeding huge greatnesse, in the middle whereof, he erected an Idoll to *Iupiter*, in the likenesse of a Ram; which Idol afterward gave Oracles, and was called the Oracle of *Ammon*; because it was situated in a dry sandy place; for *Ammos* in Greeke signifieth Sand. The other Oracle was at Delphi, a Citie of Beotia in Greece, where *Apollo* was said to give answers.

Oratorie. A place to pray in.

Orator. One that pleadeth causeth: an eloquent speaker.

Orbe. Any perfect round circle hollow in the midst.

Orbicular. Round like an Orbe.

Orchall. A stone like Allume, used sometime by Diers to raise a red colour.

Ordinary. A Judge that hath Ordinary jurisdiction in Ecclesiasticall causes.

Ordure. Dung, filth.

Orgall. The lees of Wine dried, used by Diers to make their cloth to drinke in the colour throughly.

Organicall. That which consisteth of divers substantiall parts & members.

Orga-

Organist. A player upon Organs.

Organ Ling. A kinde of Ling brought out of the North Countries.

Orgies. Rude ceremonies instituted by the Poet *Orpheus*, to be kept every third yeere in the honour of *Bacchus*.

Orient. The East.

Orient Pearles. Glistring Pearles of great price.

Oriental. Of, or belonging to the East.

Orifice. The mouth of any thing, or the outward hole of a wound.

Original. The first beginning. The first of any thing.

Orinjes. Certaine roots growing in some places, neere the Sea side. The Plant is called Sea holly, bearing prickly broad leaves, and round sharpe prickly heads, set about with small sky coloured flowres. These roots are very long and deepe into the ground, of an ashie colour in the outside and full of joynts. They use, scraping of the outer rinde of these roots, and pulling out the pith, to preserve them by boyling them with Sugar or Honie, & a little Cinamon and Ginger, which preserve is very good for aged people, and such as are consumed in their bodie, to nourish them again.

Orisons. Prayers.

Ornament. A garnishing.

Ornature. A garnishing, a setting forth.

Ornifie. To garnish.

Orphan. He that wanteth father and mother: friendlesse.

Orpiment. A soft yellow kind of Arsenik, like unto Brimstone: It is commonly taken for Rats-bane.

Orthodoxall. That which belongeth to a true and right faith, or Religion.

Orthographie. The art of writing words truly; as *Sonne of man*, with an O: *Sun* that shineth, with the vowell *V*.

Orthographist. He that professeth or is skilfull in Orthographie.

Osanna. See *Hosanna*.

Osprey. A kinde of ravenous Fowle, which hovereth

eth over pooles to take Fish.

Ostentation. Boasting, vain craking or vaunting. A proud setting forth to shew.

Ostiarie. An officer having authoritie to keepe unworthy persons out of the Church.

Ostracisme. A banishment among the Athenians for ten yeers, so called because they used to write the names of the partie so condemned, in Oyster shelles. This punishment was chiefely used to abate the over great power of noble men.

Ovall. A long round circle made like an egge: such as pictures are sometimes drawn in.

Overture. An overturning, a sudden change.

Oxgang. Thirteene acres of land.

Oxymell. A sirupe made of Hony, Vineger and water, good to cut and clense grosse flegmatick humors: sometime there are boyled certaine roots and seeds with it; and then is it called *Oxymell compositum*: sometime it is made with Honey, Vineger, and the Sea Onion, and then it is named *Oxymel Scylliticum*: which also is of two sorts, to wit, simple and compound.

P

Pacal. A tree in India so called.

Pacification. An appeasing or pacifying.

Pacificatorie. Which appeaseth or pacifieth.

Pact. A bargain.

Page. A written side of a leafe of paper.

Pagan. A Heathen: an infidell.

Paganisme. The beliefe of the Pagans.

Paico. An hearbe in India, good against the griefe of the stone in the Kidnies, which cometh of windinesse or cold causes.

Palate. The upper hollow part of the mouth, wherein lyeth the sense of tasting, as in the tongue.

Palestri-

Palæstrall. Of, or belonging to wrastling. Also that which is done decently with comely gesture of the bodie.

Palinode. A recantation or denying of an opinion formerly maintained.

* *Palliard.* A Whoore-monger.

* *Palliardise.* Whoore-dome.

Palliate. To cloke, or cover.

Pallizado. Great postes set up in the entrie to a Camp, for a defence against great shot.

Palme. The tree which beareth Dates growing plentifully in the holie land. There are of these trees found also in some parts of Egypt, but they beare no fruit, or if they beare any it is unpleasant. The branches of this tree were wont to be caried as a token of victory, because they are of that nature, that they wil stil shoot upward, though oppressed with never so great weight, & the leaves themselves never fall. Of this tree there is male and female: the male beareth only blossomes & no fruit, but the female beares both. In old times, some people used to write with Paper, made of leaves of the Palme tree.

Palmer. A meere Pilgrime, that visiteth all holy places.

Palmistry. He that telleth ones fortune by looking in his hand.

Palmistry. See divination.

Palpable. That which may be felt with the fingers: manifest, notorious.

Pamphlet. A little booke.

Pandar. A bale fellow that keepeth or attendeth upon Harlots.

Pandect. A booke treating of all matters: also the Volume of the Civill Law called *Digests*, is so called.

Panegyricall. That which is spoken flatteringly in praise of some great person: Also it signifieth, stately, honorable, magnificent, or a speech made of many great matters together.

Panther. A fierce wilde beast,

beast, having a sweet smell, and a faire spotted skin, wherewith he allureth other beasts to looke on her; hiding her head lest she should make them afraid, and by this meanes getteth her prey more easily. The nature of this beast is the liberall. The panthere (as is written) have on their shoulder a spot, which groweth and waineth like the Moone. This beast is so fearfull of the Hyena, that in his presence she dareth not doe any thing; in so much that if one have but a peece of the skinne of a Hyena, the Panther will not touch him, and it is said, that if both their skins be hanged together, the haire of the Panthers skin will fall off.

Paynim. A heathen, a gentile.

Parable. A similitude or resemblance made of a thing.

Paracelsus. A Physitian that followeth the method of *Paracelsus*, and his manner of curing, which was by exceeding strong oyles and waters extracted out of the nature of things.

Paraclet. A comforter.

Paradise. A garden or pleasant place.

Paradox. An opinion maintained contrary to the common allowed opinion, as if one affirme that the earth doth move round, and the heavens stand still.

Paragon. A beautifull peece, a lovely creature.

Paragraph. It properly signifieth any marke set in a margent, to note the different discourses in a Booke, or long Chapter, wherefore such divisions in writing, are commonly called Paragraphs.

Paralipomenon. Omitted, or not spoken of: There are two bookes in the old testament so call'd, because many worthy histories omitted in the bookes of Kings, are there related.

Parallels. Lines running alan equall distance from each other, which can never meete, though they be drawne infinitely in length, thus, ——.

In

In Astronomie there are five such imagined lines, running circlewise about the round compasse of the heavens. The first is the Equinoctiall line just in the middle of the world betweene the two Poles. The second northward from the Equinoctiall, is the Tropike of *Cancer*, to which line the Sunne commeth about the twelfth day of June. The third (yet more northward) is the northern circle, within 23. degrees and 50. minutes of the North-pole. The fourth line is the Tropike of *Capricorne*, declining Southward from the Equinoctiall, as much as the Tropike of *Cancer* doth northward, and to this line the Sunne cometh about the twelfth of December. The fift and last line is the Southern circle, being as neere the South pole, as the Northerne circle (before spoken of) is to the North pole.

Paralogisme. A deceitfull syllogisme, a manner of arguing which seemeth true, when it is not: as in saying, *He that affirmeth William to be a living creature, saith true. He that affirmeth* William *to be a Horse, affirmeth him to be a living creature. Therefore he that affirmeth* William *to be a Horse saith true.*

Paramount. The chiefe Lord of the fee.

Paramour. A Sweetheart, one dearely beloved.

Paraphrase. A free manner of translation or interpretation, wherein a man doth not tye himselfe to expresse every word as it lyeth in the copie, but to explicate and adorne the matter more at large, and to abridge some things, yet still keeping the sense of the Author, any such translation is called a *Paraphrasticall* translation.

Parasite. A flatterer, a trencher friend. One that is still hanging one some rich man, and flatteringly feedeth his humor because he would be partaker of his good cheere.

Parcitie. Sparingneſſe, niggardlineſſe.

Parenthesis. Any word or ſentence, thruſt into an other ſentence, in ſuch ſort that it may be left out in ſpeaking, and yet the ſenſe of the matter ſtill remaine whole. Such word or ſentence is commonly marked with two half circles (thus.)

Pariside. One that hath killed his owne Father or Mother. Among the ancient Romans if any committed ſo horrible a crime, he was ſowed alive in a leather bag, with a Cock, an Ape, and an Adder put to him (and as ſome write, a Dog, & ſo were thrown together into the river Tyber, where the miſerable Caytife muſt needs die a lingring death, being deprived of the uſe of all elements, ſave only a little aire, to draw his wretched life in torment the longer.

Paritie. Equality, likeneſſe.

Parley. A talking together.

Paroxyſme. The ſharp aſſault or fit of an ague.

Pa-ſimonie. Thriftines, good husbandry.

Parſimonious. Thrifty, paring.

Particulariſe. To draw or divide things in ſpeaking into certain particulars or ſmall parcels.

Partiſan. A weapon like a Hilberd.

Paſchall. Of or belonging to the Feaſt of Eaſter.

Paſche. The feaſt of Eaſter.

Paſſant. Walking, paſſing along.

Paſſible. Which may ſuffer, or feele pain.

Paſſion. A ſufferinz.

Paſtor. A ſhepheard.

Paſtwall. Of or belonging to a ſhepheard.

Paternall. Fatherly.

Pathetical. Paſſionate, or that which moveth paſſions in a man.

Patriarch. A great anceſtour, a great Biſhop or father.

Patrimonie. Goods or lands left one by his father, or ſome other anceſtor.

Patron. A defender, a great

great friend that supporteth one.

Patronage. Defence.

Patronize. To defend.

Paucitie. Fewnesse.

Pavice. A great large shield that covereth the whole bodie.

Pavilion. A tent for war.

Pauuage. The feeding of swine in any forrest, wood or other place with mast.

Peccavi. I have offended.

Pellwall. Belonging to the breast, or which hangeth before the breast.

Pecuniarie Of or belonging to money.

Pellican. A bird that wanteth food, feedeth her yong ones (as is said) with her own blood.

Pellmell. Confusedly, running disorderly together.

Penall. Of or belonging to pain or punishment.

Pendant. Hanging, downward.

Penetrable. Which may be pearced thorow.

Penetrate. To pearce thorow.

Penitentiall. Belonging to penance or repentance.

Penitentiarie He that is heartily sorry and repenteth.

Penon. An ensigne or banner borne in warre.

Pension. A yearely fee or wages for some service done.

Pensive. Sad, heavie.

Pentateuch. The five bookes of *Moses*, to wit, *Genesis*, *Exodus*, *Leviticus*, *Numeri*, and *Deuteronomie*.

Pentecost The feast of Whitsonnide, so called because it is fifte daies after Easter. For Pentecost in Greeke signifieth the fifteth.

Penurie. Want, povertie.

Penurious, Poore, in want.

Perambulation. A walking.

Perceptible. Which may be perceived.

Perch. A kinde of fish. It signifieth also a rod or long pole used in measuring of land, being of 16. foot and a half in length, and in some places more.

Percullis. The name of an office of one of the Pursivants at armes.

Peregrine. A stranger.

Per-

Perdition. Deſtruction.

Perdurable. Laſting, of long continuance.

Peregrination. A travelling into a ſtrange land.

Peremptorie. Reſolute, ſhort, quicke.

Perennitie. Long continuance.

Perfidious. Treacherous, not to be truſted.

Perfidiouſneſſe. Treachery, diſloyalty.

Perfunctory. Careleſly done.

Perigion. The neareſt diſtance of the Planets from the earth.

Period. The perfect end of a ſentẽce, marked commõly with a full point thus (.)

Peripatetickes. Philoſophers of the ſect of *Ariſtotle*: ſo called becauſe they walked in their readings and diſputations: for *Peripateo*, in Greeke, ſignifieth to walke.

Periphraſis. A long ſpeaking, a ſpeaking of one word by many.

Periſcians. People dwelling ſo neare either of the two Poles, that their ſhadowes goe round about them like a wheele.

Perjury. A forſwearing.

Permiſſion. Sufferance, leave.

Permutation. A changing.

Pernicious. Deadly, dangerous.

Peroration. The concluſion of a long ſpeech or Oration.

Perpendicular. Directly downe right.

Perpetrate. To commit any unlawfull thing.

Perpetuity. Everlaſtingneſſe.

Perplexity. Great doubtfulneſſe, intangledneſſe.

Perquiſits. Profits comming to Lords of mannors by caſualty, or uncertainly, as eſcheats, heriots, releafes, ſtrayes, forfeitures.

Perſiſt. To continue to the end.

Perſonate. To repreſent the perſon of another.

Perſpecuity. Cleereneſſe, plainneſſe.

Perſpicuous. Cleere, plain, manifeſt.

Perſwaſive. Which doth or may perſwade.

Pertinacy. Stubbornneſſe, wilfulneſſe.

Perturbe. To trouble.

Perturbation. A trouble, a great

great disquietnesse.

Perverse. Froward, contrary.

Pervert. To corrupt or marre: to turne one from good to bad.

Pestiferous. Mortal, deadly, poisonous.

Petition. A suite, a demand, a request.

Petroll. A substance strained out of the naturall *Bitumen* spoken of before. It is for the most part white, and somtime black, and being once set on fire, can hardly be quenched.

Petty. Being placed before other words, it signifieth little.

Petty Sergeanty. A tenure of lands, holden of the King, by yeelding to him, a Buckler, Arrow, Bow, or such like service.

Petulancy. Wanton saucinesse malepart, boldnesse.

Phantasme. A vision or imagined appearance.

Pharisee. A sect of Iewes, professing more holinesse than the common sort did. They wore on their foreheads little scrols, wherein were written the ten commandements; and were called Pharises, of the Hebrew word *Phares*, which signifieth to divide or separate, because by their feined devotion they seemed to separate themselves from the other people.

Pheere. See Feere.

Phenix. The rarest Bird in the world. It is written, that there was never any but one of this kind living at one time, and that only in Arabia; of the bignesse of an Eagle, of a purple colour, having a bright colour of gold about his necke, a goodly faire taile, and a tuft of feathers upon his head. He liveth above 600. yeares, and being old, buildeth him a nest of Cinnamon and the twigs of Frankincense, which he filleth with spices, and the with the labouring of his wings in the Sun, setting it on fire, is there consumed in it; out of whose Ashes there groweth a Worme, and of the worme another Phenix.

Pheon. A terme in Heraldrie

drie: It signifieth the head of a Dart.

Philosopher. A lover of wisedome. It is commonly used for a learned man of great knowledge in the nature of things.

Philosophy. The study of wisedome: a deep knowledge in the nature of things. There are three different kinds hereof, 1. *Rationall* Philosophy, including Grammer, Logick and Rhetoricke. 2. *Naturall* Philosophy teaching the nature of all things, and containing besides Arithmetick, Musick, Geometry and Astronomy. 3. *Morall* Philosophy, which consisteth in the knowledge and practise of civility and good behaviour.

Philtre. An amorous potion: a drinke to procure love.

Phlebotomie. Letting of blood. Physitions (as is written) learned this practise first of a beast called *Hyppopotamus*, living in the river Nilus; which being of a ravenous nature, and therefore often overcharged with much eating, is wont to seek in the banks, for some sharp stub of a Reed; upon which pricking his leg, he thereby easeth his full body, stopping the bleeding afterward with mud.

Phlegmon. A hot swelling of inflamed blood.

Phrase. A manner of speaking.

Phylactery. A scroll of parchment which the Pharises wore on their foreheads having the ten commandements written in it.

Physiognomy. An art to judge of ones nature or conditions by his visage and forme of his body.

Phytoniss. A woman possessed with a spirit, and thereby foretelling things to come.

Pia mater. The inmost skin which inclooseth the braine round about.

Pickage. Money paid at Faires for breaking the ground to set up booths.

Piety. Godlinesse.

Pigment. A painting.

Pight. Set or placed.

Pine tree. A tall strong

tree not subject to worms or rottennesse, and therefore much used, where it groweth to make ships. The leaves of this tree are hard pointed, sharp and narrow, continuing greene all the yeare, and the shadow thereof will not suffer any plant to grow under it.

Pinipinichi. A milky juice drawne out of certaine trees in India. It is somewhat thick and clammy, and with great vehemency purgeth cholericke humours.

Pinnas. A fruit growing in India, good for the stomacke and heart.

Pioner. A labourer in an army, used to cast trenches or undermine forts.

Pious. Godly, vertuous.

Pipe. A measure of halfe a Tunne; that is, 126. Gallons.

Pipowders. A court held in faires for redresse of disorders there committed.

Pirate. A robber by sea.

Pistacke. See Fistikouns.

Placable. Gentle, milde, that will soone be pacified.

Placability. Gentlenesse, mildenesse.

Placard. A licence to maintain unlawful games.

Plaintife. He that complaineth.

Planetree. A tree wide spreading, with broad leaves, in times past greatly esteemed in Italy onely for the shadow thereof, in so much that they often bedewed it with wine to make it grow. The Romans were wont to banquet much under these trees.

Planet. A wandering Starre mooved onely in a spheare by himselfe: there are seven such Starres, to wit, the Sun, *Venus*, *Mercury*, the Moone, *Saturne*, *Iupiter* and *Mars*. They are called Planets of a greeke word signifying to wander or goe astray, because these Starres passe through the twelve signes, and are sometimes wide distant, somerimes neare to each other.

Plan-

Plaudite. A signe of rejoycing: a clapping of the hands.

Plausible. That which greatly pleaseth or rejoyceth.

Plebeian. One of the common people.

Pleget. A linnen cloath dipped in any water to wash, or lay to a sore place.

Plenary. Full, whole, intire.

Plenitude. Fulnesse.

Pleurisie. A disease when the inward skin of the ribs in mans body, is inflamed with too much blood, flowing unnaturally to it. In this disease there is a hardnesse to fetch breath, a cough, a continuall ague, and a pricking paine about the ribs.

Plowhers. A kind of wollen cloth.

Plume. A Feather.

Plurall. More then one.

Plurality. The being or having more then one.

Poeme. Any short matter, wittingly contrived in verse.

Poesie. The writing of a Poet; a Poets worke.

Poet. One that writeth well in verse.

Poetaster. A counterfeit Poet: a bad Poet.

Poeticall. Like a Poet: belonging to a Poet.

Poetize. To write like a Poet.

Poetry. The same that Poesie is.

Poise Weight, heavines.

Pole. The end of the axletree whereon the heavens do move, that part or point of the heavens, which never moveth. There are two such Poles of the world; one called the North pole, visible to us in the North, farre above the earth: the other called the South pole, far out of our sight, being as much under the earth in the South, as the North pole is above it.

Polish. To make faire or bright.

Polite. Bright, trim, fine.

Pollute. To defile.

Pollution. A defiling, an uncleannesse.

Polygamy. The having of moe wives than one: often marriage.

Polype. A fish having many

feet, and changing colour often: wherfore inconstant persons are sometimes said to be Polypes.

Polypodium. Okeferne: a kinde of herbe like Ferne, growing much about the roots of oakes: The roote of this herbe is used in Physicke to purge melancholike, grosse, and phlegmaticke humors.

Pompe. A great shew, a solemne traine.

Pompous. Stately, very solemne.

Ponderous. Heavy, of great weight.

Pontage. Money paid toward the maintenance and repairing of bridges.

Pontificacy. Popedome.

Pontificall. Stately, honorable, Bishoplike.

Popular. In great favour with the common people.

Populous. Full of people.

Pores. Little holes in the skin, out of which swea droppeth, or vapors breath out of the body.

Porphyrie. A kind of red marble.

Port. A haven, or haven towne, sometime a stately traine or behaviour.

Portable. Which may easily be carried.

Portage. Carriage, transporting.

Portend. To foreshew, or signifie before hand.

Portent. A monstrous thing which foreshewth some great matter.

Portcullise. A falling gate to keep out enemies from a City, or keep them in.

Portgreve. A chiefe officer in certaine Port townes.

Portraiture. An image, a picture.

Portsale. A selling at the haven.

Pose. A rheume or humor which falleth into the nose, stopping the nostrils and hindering the voice.

Position. A setting or placing: sometimes a sentence propounded.

Positive. Expresly set downe and decreed.

Postscript. That which is written in the end after another thing.

Posterior. The later, the hinder part.

Postilion. A speedy poste or messenger.

Postulation. A demand, a request.

Potent. Mighty, strong, able.

Potentiate. A Prince, a great Ruler.

Potion. A Physicall drinke.

Powcentrell. The same that *Polype* is.

Poundage. A Subsidie granted to the Kings Majestie, of twelvepence in the pound, for all merchandise, brought hither, or carryed away by every merchat denizen or alien.

Practicall. Of or belonging to practise.

Practique. The same that practicall is.

Pravity. Lewdnes, naughtinesse.

Preamble. A speech, spoken before we enter into a discourse, a flourish or entrance into a matter.

Prebend. A portion of maintenance, which every member or Canon of a Cathedrall Church receiveth in the right of his place.

Prebendarie. He which hath a Prebend, or yeerely maintenance, out of the lands of a Cathedrall Church, and is member of the same Church.

Precede. To go before.

Precedent. Going before.

Precept. A commandement.

Precinct. The compasse, or circuit of a place.

Precipitate. To throw down headlong. It is also the name of a corasive powder, commonly called, red Mercury, used by Chirurgians, to eate corrupted flesh.

Precontract. A former bargaine, or contract.

Presursor. A forerunner, a foregoer.

Predestinate. To appoint before hand, what shal follow after.

Predestination. An appointment before hand what shall follow.

Predecessor. He that was in place or office before another.

Predicable. That which

may be reported or spoken of. In Logicke it signifieth certaine generall words, or universalities; whereof there are five, to wit, *Genus*, *Species*, *Differentia*, *Proprium*, and *Accidens*.

Predicament. A terme of Logicke: It signifieth a different order in the nature of things, or certaine generall heads, to which they may be referred; and there are commonly reckoned ten such predicaments. The first called Substance, includeth all substances whatsoever, as the foure Elements, and all other creatures. The second named Quantity, containeth all quantities, as ten, twenty, a yard, a furlong, a mile. The third called Quality, hath under it all qualities, as wisedom, art, fortitude, dilegence, sloth. The fourth named Relation, is properly of such words, as depend mutually one upon another, as a husband and wife, a master and servant, a father and childe. The other five are, 5. Action or doing. 6. Passion or suffering. 7. Where. 8. When. 9. Situation or placing. 10. the Habit or outward covering of a thing.

Predicate. To tell abroad, to report. In Logicke, it signifieth the later part of a proposition, as in saying, *Paul* is an Apostle: The word Apostle is called predicate, because it is spoken or affirmed of the subject *Paul*.

Prediction. A foretelling.

Predominant. That ruleth or beareth sway.

Prefate. That which is spoken or written before.

Prefect. A chiefe Magistrate, a Governour.

Prefigure. See prefigurate.

Prefiguate. To foreshew any thing by a figure.

Prefiguration. A foreshewing by a figure.

Prefixe. To fasten before, or to appoint a time aforehand.

Pregnant. Quickewitted, that will soone conceive.

Pregnancy. Quickewittednesse.

Prejudicate. To judge rashly, without due tryall.

Prejudication. A judging before hand.

Prejudice. A judgement given before due tryall, or a judgement formerly given of the same matter: sometime it signifieth harme, or hindrance.

Prejuditiall. Which judgeth before due time, sometime hurtfull, or evill.

Prelate. A Bishop, a great Clergie man.

Premeditate. To thinke before hand.

Premeditation. A thinking, or musing upon a thing aforehand.

Premise. To send before, to speake before.

Premonish. To warne before.

Premunire. A punishment wherein the offender loseth all his goods for ever, and libertie during life.

Preordaine. To ordaine before hand.

Preordinate. Ordained before.

Preposterous. Disorderly, untoward, contrary to due course.

Prepost. To preferre, to set before.

Prepuce. The foreskin of a mans yard, which the Hebrewes used to cut off in circumcision.

Prerogative. Priviledge or authoritie above other.

Presage. A foretelling, or conjecture made of a thing beforehand.

Presbytery. Priesthood, Eldership.

Prescience. A knowing beforehand.

Prescript. A commandement or appointment by writing.

Prescription. Possession and use of a thing, time out of minde.

Preservative. Which preserveth or defendeth from sickneſſe.

President. A chiefe Judge or Ruler.

Pressure. An oppression.

Prestigious. Deceitfull: blinding the sight.

Pretermission. A letting passe, a leaving out.

Pretermit. To overpasse.

Pretext. A colourable excuse, or pretence.

Prætor. A chiefe Judge, a great officer.

Prevarication. Deceit, false dealing: when he that seemeth to helpe a mans cause, doth craftily seeke to hinder it.

Prycker. A Huntsman on horseback.

Pricket. A Fallow Deere two yeers old.

Pricking. The print of a Hares foot on the ground.

Prigge. To filch, to steale.

Prigging. Stealing.

Prime. The morning: sometime the spring, sometime the chiefe.

Primacie. Chiefe authority, or jurisdiction.

Primate. An Archbishop.

Primitive. The first, the most ancient.

Priorite. The more excellent state or dignitie.

Prisine. Old, ancient.

Privation. A depriving, or taking away.

Probable. Which may be proved.

Probation. A proofe, a tryall.

Probatum. Proved, tryed.

Probitie. Honesty, goodnesse.

Probleme. A darke sentence, with a question joyned unto it.

Proclive. Inclining, or bent to a thing.

Proclivitie. An inclination, a bending to.

Proconsull. A Deputy unto a Consull, or one endewed with a Consuls authoritie.

Procrastination. A delaying, a prolonging.

Procreate. To breed, to bring forth.

Procreation. A breeding, a bringing forth.

Procurator. A steward, he that taketh charge to oversee another businesse.

Prodigie. A rare thing seldome seene, which signifieth that some strange matter shall after follow.

Prodigious. Strange, wonderfull.

Prodition. A betraying.

Produce. To bring forth, to draw at length.

Profane. To put holy things to a common use.

Profanation. A putting of holy things to common use.

Proficient. One that hath well profited.

Profligate. To overthrow, to drive away.

Profundities. The depth of a thing.

Profuse. Wastfull, lavish in spending.

Progenies. A generation, an off-spring, a stocke, or kindred.

Progenitor. An Ancestor, a forefather.

Prognosticate. To know or conjecture before hand.

Progresse. A going forward.

Progression. A going forward.

Prohemie. A beginning of a matter, a preface before a book.

Prohibit. To forbid.

Prohibition. A forbidding.

Project. A plot, or the contriving of any thing.

Prolixe. Long, or large: tedious.

Prolixitie. Length, or largeneſſe, tediouſneſſe.

Prolocutour. The first speaker.

Prologue. A preface, a foreſpeech.

Promiscuous. Confused, mingled one with another.

Promontorie. A hill lying out, like an elbow into the Sea.

Promote. To advance: to lift up.

Promoter. He which accuseth another, for the breach of some law, and hath thereby past of the penaltie for his pain.

Prompt. Ready, or quick: sometime to tell one priuily, to teach what he should say.

Promptitude. Readineſſe.

Promulgate. To publish, to speak abroad.

Promulgation. A publishing of a Law or Decree.

Prone. Stooping downward: also bending or inclined to a thing.

Propagate. To spread abroad, inlarge, or multiply.

Propagation. An increasing, or breeding.

Propenſe. Ready, apt, or given to a thing.

Prophetical. Of or belonging to a Prophet.

Propinquitie. Neerenesse, of some one kindred.

Propitiation. An obtaining of pardon, or a sacrifice to appease Gods displeasure.

Propitiatorie. A table set on the Arke of the Old Testament; on either side whereof was a Cherubin of gold, with the wings spread over the *Propitiatorie*, and their faces looking one toward another.

Propitious. Gentle, favourable, merciful.

Propose. To set forth, to offer, to appoint.

Proposition. A short sentence containing the summe of what we will speake.

Propriation. He that hath the right of a Benefice, to him and his heires or successors.

Propulse. To beate off, to put away by force.

Prorogue. To prolong: to delay, to continue.

Prorogation. A prolonging.

Proscription. Banishment, or open sale made of goods being forfeit.

Prosecute. To follow: to pursue.

Proselyte. A stranger converted to our religion.

Prosodie. True pronouncing of words.

Prospect. A large sight, or a place where one may see farre.

Prostitute. To set to open sale: to offer to every man for money.

Prostrate. To fall down, at ones feet.

Protest. To affirme earnestly.

Protestation. A declaration of ones minde.

Protomartyr. The first Martyr.

Protopope. The first copy or pattern of a thing.

Protract. To draw in length, to prolong.

Proviso. A provision or condition made in any writing.

Prowle. To go about in the night: to pilfer or steale small things.

Prowe. The forepart of a ship.

Prowesse. Strength, manhood, courage.

Proximite. Neerenesse.

Prudent. Discreete, wise.

Prunellas. A fruit like small Figges, good for restorative, and to comfort the heart.

Psalmist. A maker or singer of Psalmes.

Psalmodia. A singing of Psalmes.

Psalterie. A sweet instrument like a Harpe.

Pseudo. Note, that words which begin with Pseudo, signifie counterfeit or false, as Pseudomartyr, a false Martyr, or witnesse: Pseudoprophet, a false prophet.

Pssane. A Physicall drinke of Barley, and cold herbes sod together.

Publicane. Hee that hyreth the revenewes or common profits of the CITIE at a certaine Rent. This was an odious name among the Jews, because they were commonly men of ill conscience, which exercised that office.

Publike. Common, open abroad.

Pulcritude. Beautie, fairenesse.

Pulpe. The fleshie part of any thing.

Pulse. A beating veine: also pease, beanes, lupines, and such other Graine are so called.

Pulverisated. Beaten to powder.

Punctuall. Not missing a haires breadth: which is short, and direct to the purpose.

Pupill. A Ward, a young Scholler, one under age.

Purgative. Which hath vertue to purge.

Purgatorie. A place of purging.

Purlue. A place neere joyning to a forrest, where it is lawfull for the owner of the ground to hunt, if he can dispend fortie shillings by the yeere of freeland.

Purporte. A purpose, or meaning.

Pusillanimitie. Littlenesse of courage, faintheartednesse.

Pustule. A wheele, or bladder risen in the body.

Putrifaction. A rottennesse or corruption.

Putrifie. To be rotten or corrupted.

Pygmies. Little people in India, not above a foot and a halfe long: their women bring forth children at five yeeres and at eight are accounted old. They have continuall war with Cranes, who do often put them to the worst.

Pyramides. A steeple or pillar, broad and square beneath, and sharpe above.

Pyromancie. See Divination.

Python. A spirit which possesseth one; or a man possessed with a spirit.

Q.

Quadrangle. A figure made with four corners.

Quadrant. Foure square, or the fourth part of a thing.

Quadripartite Divided into foure parts.

Quadruplication. A foure-fold doubling.

Quaint. Fine and strange.

Quarentine. A terme in the common law, when a woman after the death of her husband remaineth fortie dayes in the chiefe Mannor place, within which time her dower shall be assigned.

Quarrie. A place or pit where stones are digged. Among hunters it signifieth a reward given to Hounds after they have hunted, or the Venison which is taken by hunting.

Quaviver. A Sea Dragon.

Quaternion. Foure; or any thing divided by the number of foure.

Queach. A thicke bushie plot.

Querimonious. Full of complaining.

Querulous. Complaining.

Quest. A search or inquirie.

Quiddities. A short darke speech, an intricate question.

Quiddanet. A sweete mix-

mixture thicker then a sirup, and not so thicke nor stiffe as marmalet.

Quid pro quo. A terme amongst all Apothecaries, when in stead of one thing they use another of the same nature.

Quintessence. The first substance. That which remaineth in any thing after the corruptible Elements are taken from it.

Quippe. A quicke checke, a pretty taunt.

Quotidian. Daily.

R

Rabbine. A Master, a Lord, a great Doctor, a Teacher.

Racha. An Hebrew word of reproach, never spoken but in extreame anger.

Radiant. Bright shining, glistering with beames.

Radiation. A glistering, a casting of beames.

Radicall. Of or belonging to the root, naturall.

Radicall moisture. The naturall moisture spread like a dew in all parts of the body; wherewith such parts are nourished; which moisture being once wasted can never be restored.

Raindeere. A beast like a Hart, but having his head fuller of Antliers.

Rampant. A terme of Herauldry, when a beast is painted ramping upright with the forefeet.

Rancor. Hatred, malice.

Rape. A violent ravishing of a woman against her will. There is also a root like a Turnep so called. Sometime it signifieth a division made in some shires; as the countie of Sussex is devided into sixe Rapes, to wit, the Rape of Chichester, of Arundell, of Bramber, of Lewis, of Pevensie, and of Hastings.

Rapacitie. A ravening, a violent catching.

Rapidite. A snatching, a catching.

Rapine. Robbery, catching, extorsion.

Rapsodie. A joyning of diverse verses together.

Rarifaction. A making of that thin, which is thicke or close joyned together.

Rarifie. To make thin,

to

to pull a thing abroad.

Raritie. Fewneſſe, thinneſſe.

Raſure. A ſhaving away.

Ratifie. To confirme, to allow.

Rationall. Reaſonable. It ſignifieth alſo an ornament, which the high Prieſt of the Jewes ware on his breaſt, when he executed his function, being foure ſquare of the length of a ſpan, made curiouſly of gold and twiſted ſilke of divers colours, wherein were ſet twelve precious ſtones in foure rankes of gold, and in every ſtone graven one of the names of the twelve ſonnes of *Iacob.*

Reall. Which is in very deed.

Reaſſume. To take again.

Recant. To deny an opinion formerly by himſelf maintained.

Recapitulate. To rehearſe briefly that which was ſpoken before.

Recapitulation. A briefe rehearſall of that which hath beene formerly ſpoken at large.

Receptacle. A place of receit, or any veſſell to receive a thing in.

Receſſe. A by-place, a going backe or aſide.

Recidivation. A backe, ſliding, or falling backe againe.

Reciprocall. That which returneth backe, or hath reſpect to ſome thing going before.

Reclaime. To winne, to make gentle.

Recluſe. Shut up.

Recogniſance. An acknowledgement. A band wherein a man before a lawfull Judge, acknowledgeth himſelf to owe a certaine ſumme of money to the King, if he faile in performance of a condition thereto joyned.

Recoile. To flie backe.

Recollect. To gather again, to call his wits together.

Rectifie. To direct, to make ſtreight.

Recreant. He that denyeth his own challenge, he that goeth from what he hath ſaid, or eateth his word.

Reller. A Ruler, a Governour.

Recurre. To run backe.

Recurſion. A running backe.

Recuſant. He that refuſeth to doe any thing.

Redolent. Sweete in ſmell.

Redonbted. Greatly reverenced, moſt noble.

Redound. To abound, or overflow.

Redubbour. He that wittingly bulieth ſtollen cloth, and turneth it into ſome other faſhion.

Reduce. To bring back, to reſtore.

Reduction. A bringing backe.

Reedifie. To build again, to repaire.

Reenter. To enter againe.

Reentrie. An entrance againe.

Reeve. An old name of an officer in Lordſhippes, much like to thoſe that we call Bayliffes now.

Refection. A refreſhing.

Refectorie. A place to refreſh ones ſelf, or to take ones diet in.

Refell. To diſprove, to prove falſe.

Reflect. To turn or caſt backe againe.

Reflection. A rebounding backe: or turning back againe.

Reforme. To amend, to correct.

Refractorie. Stubborne, which will not bend.

Refuge. A place of ſuccour.

Refute. To diſprove, to confound by ſence and reaſon.

Refutation. A diſproving, a confuting.

Regall. Kingly; belonging to a King.

Regalitie. The eſtate or authority of a King.

Regardant. A tearme in Heraldrie, when a beaſte is painted, looking backewards at one.

Regenerate. To beare againe in birth, to renew.

Regeneration. A new birth.

Regent. A Prince, Ruler or Governour.

Regiment. A government, or the place where one hath authoritie.

Register. Writings of record kept for memory. Also he that keepeth such writings in a spirituall Court.

Regratour. He that in a faire or market, buyeth any dead victuall whatsoever, and selleth the same againe in any faire or market kept there, or within foure miles thereof.

Regresse. A going backe againe.

Regression. The same.

Regular. Vnder rule, or living according to a set rule.

Reject. To cast off, to despise.

Rejoynder. A second answere made by the defendant, after his first answere hath beene replyed unto.

Reiterate. To do againe, to do a thing often.

Relapse. A backe flyding.

Relate. To tell, to declare.

Relation. A rehearsall or telling of a matter.

Relaxation. A releasing, a refreshing or setting at libertie.

Relay. A tearme of hunting, when they set hounds in readinesse, where they thinke a Deere will passe, and cast them off after the other hounds are past by.

Release. A payment which some Heires make (after the death of their Auncestour) to the Lord of whom their lands are holden.

Relent. To waxe soft, to yeeld.

Relinquish. To leave off, to forsake.

Reliques. Things left or remaning. Most commonly it is taken for the bodies, or some part of the bodies, or somwhat which hath toucht the bodies of Saints now in heaven.

Remainder. A possibility in any, to enjoy lands, tenements, or rents, after anothers estate is ended.

Remisse. Slack, negligent or careless.

Remit. To send backe: some-

ſometime to releaſe or forgive.

Remora. A little Fiſh which cleaving to the bottome of a ſhippe, doth verie ſtrangely ſtay the ſhippe that ſhe cannot moove.

Remorſe. Doubtfulneſſe in conſcience, to doe a thing: a ſtaggering in minde: ſometime pitifulneſſe or repentance of a bad done.

Remote. Farre diſtant.

Remunerate. To reward.

Remuneration. A reward, a requitall.

Renovate. To renew.

Renovation. A renewing.

Repaſt. Food.

Repeale. To call backe againe, to diſallow.

Repell. To thruſt backe.

Repercuſſive. That which ſtriketh backe againe, or reboundeth backe.

Repetition. A new rehearſall.

Replevine. A Warrant ſent from the Sheriffe or his Bayliffe, that a man ſhall have his cattell or a diſtreſſe taken from him, reſtored to him againe; upon ſurety found to anſwer the party grieved, in the Law.

Replication. The anſwer made to the defendant after the defendant hath anſwered.

Repoſe. To lay upon: ſometime to take reſt.

Repoſitorie. A ſtorehouſe, a place to lay up things in.

Repoſſede. To poſſeſſe againe.

Reprehend. To reprove.

Reprehenſion. A reproving.

Repreſſe. To ſtay backe, to keepe downe by force.

Repriſes. All payments and charges that iſſue yearelie out of a Manor.

Reprobate. One paſt grace: a wicked perſon, a caſt away.

Republike. A Commonwealth.

Repudiate. To refuſe: properly to put away one's Wife.

Repugne. To reſiſt.

Repugnancie. Diſagreement, contrarietie.

Repugnant. Contrary or

resisting.

Repute. To esteeme, to account.

Reputation. Estimation or account.

Requiem. Rest: ceasing from labour.

Rereward. The hindemost part of a battell.

Rescouse. A forcible deliverie or setting at liberty of one that hath beene arrested.

Reserved. To keep by it selfe, to keepe for some purpose.

Reservation. A keeping of some thing apart.

Reside. To alight, sinke downe, or to abide in a place.

Resident. Abiding in a place.

Resigne. To give or yeeld up.

Resignation. A yeelding up of a thing to another.

Resolue. To open, to weaken, to make loose: sometime to expound and declare.

Resolute. Determinately bent to doe any thing.

Respective. Awfull, which beareth great respect to one.

Respiration. A fetching of breath.

Resplendent. Bright, cleere, shining.

Respondent. He that answereth.

Response. An answer.

Restauration. A repayring, a making againe.

Restie. Dull, heavie.

Restitution. A restoring backe.

Restriction. A restraynning, or holding back.

Result. To rebound, to leape backe.

Resume. To take againe.

Resurrection. A rising againe.

Resuscitation. A stirring up againe.

Retaile. To sell in small parcels that which was formerly bought.

Retention. A keeping.

Retentive. Having power to binde, retaine, or keepe.

Reuire. To return backward.

Retort. To throw, or shoote backe againe.

Retrait. To call backe

againe, to revoke.

Retraction. A calling backe, a recancing, a denying of a thing before affirmed.

Retreate. A calling backe of Souldiers from fight: a returning or going backe.

Retribution. A reward, a recompence.

Retrive. A seeking againe.

Retrograde. That which goeth backward. A planet is said to be retrograde, when he goeth backward contrarie to the course of the signes, as from *Taurus* to *Aries* &c.

Retrogradation. A going backward.

Revels. Players and dancings, with other pleasant devices, used sometimes in the Kings Court, and elsewhere in great houses.

Revenew. Yearely rent received for lands or tenements.

Reverberation. A beating backe againe.

Reversed. A tearme in Heraldrie when a mans armes is given him, turned the lower part upward.

Revert. To returne.

Revise. To peruse, to looke over againe.

Reunite. To joyne together againe.

Revocable. Which may be called backe againe.

Revocation. A calling back againe.

Revoke. To call backe.

Revolt. To forsake ones captaine or company, and goe to another.

Revolve. To tosse up and downe in ones minde: to muse or thinke much of a matter.

Revolution. A turning or winding about: especially in the course of time.

Rhetoricke. The art of eloquent speaking.

Rhenbarb. See Rubarb.

Ridiculous. Worthy to be laughed at: fooliſh; without wit.

Rigid. Stiffe, hard, ſtubborne.

Rigor. Hardneſſe, ſtiffeneſſe, extreame dealing.

Rigorus. Hard, cruell, unmercifull.

Rime. A miſt or foggie dew.

Ringwalke. A round walk made by Hunters.

Rinoceros. A great beast, having a horne in his nose, bending upward, which he whetteth often against rockes, to fight therewith against the Elephant.

Riot. In the law it signifieth when three or moe persons, being assembled to commit forcibly an unlawfull act, do accordingly execute the same.

Rite. A ceremony, a custome.

Rivall. One that sueth for the same thing with another.

Robustious. Strong.

Roode. In land it signifieth a quarter of an acre. It is sometime taken for the picture of our Saviour upon the Crosse.

Rotunditie. Roundnesse.

Rougecrosse. The name of an office of one of the Pursevants at armes.

Rougedragon. The name of an office of one of the Pursevants at armes.

Route. A disorderly assembly of three or moe persons moving forward to commit by force an unlawfull act. It signifieth also a heard or great company of wolves together.

Rubarbe. A costly roote much used in Phisicke to purge choler, & is brought hither out of Barbary. Being toasted and dried, it is then good against the bloodie flixe, and all manner of lashes; if it be so drunke with some binding liquor, as the juyce of Plantaine, red Wine, and such like.

Rubricke. An order or rule written.

Rubricated. Marked with red; or written in red letters.

Rudiments. The first grounds or principles of an art or any knowledge.

Ruine. Vtter overthrow, destruction.

Ruminate. To chew over againe as beasts doe, that chew the cud wherefore it is often taken for to studie and think much of a matter

Running of the reines. A disease when by reason of weakenesse, seede passeth

often

often from one against his will.

Ruption. A breaking.

Rupture. A breaking.

Rurall. Of or belonging to the country.

Rusticall. Countrey-like, homely, rude.

Rusticitie. Rudeneſſe; clownish behaviour.

S

Sabaoth. Hoſtes or armies of men.

Sable. In armorie it ſignifieth blacke. It is also a rich Furre of a beaſt ſo called, which beaſt is made like a polecat, of colour betweene black, & brown, and breedeth in *Ruſſia*, but moſt in *Tartaria*.

Sabbath. A day of reſt.

Sacietie. Fulneſſe.

Sacrament. A myſticall ceremony inſtituted by our Saviour.

Sacred. Holy.

Sacriledge. The robbing of a Church: the ſtealing of holy things, or abuſing of Sacraments or holy myſteries.

Sacrilegious. Very wicked and abhominable.

Saduce. An Heretical ſect among the Jewes, which denyed the reſurrection: they called themſelves Saduces of the Hebrew word *Tsedek*: Which ſignifieth Juſtice, becauſe they took themſelves to live more uprightly, and juſter then other men.

Safeconduite. A ſecuritie and protection given by a Prince or any other perſon in authoritie, for a mans ſafe comming or going to or from a place.

Sagacitie. Quickneſſe of underſtanding; wittineſſe.

Sage. Grave, wiſe, diſcreete.

Sagapenum. The ſappe or Gum of a plant growing in Media, of a yellowiſh colour without, and white within. It is hot and dry, of a ſtrong ſmell like garlicke, and is uſed in Phyſicke againſt divers cold diſeaſes.

Saint Anthonies fire. A diſeaſe riſing of hot cholericke blood, which beginning firſt with a blister, groweth after to a ſore, or ſcab like a tetter.

Salamander. A little beaſt like a liſard, with foure feet and a ſhort taile, having divers ſpottes in the body thereof. It is of a byting venomous nature, and (as ſome affirme) will abide in the fire without harme, and at laſt put it cleare out.

Salarie. Wages, or hyre.

Salgemma. A cleare kind of ſalt like Chryſtall, uſed ſometime in Phyſicke, and is found plentifully in Hungaria.

Saliant. A terme in Herauldry, when a beaſt ſeemeth rampand, but lifteth not the fore pawes ſo high, as the rampande doth.

Salubritie. Healthfulnes.

Sanctifie. To make holie.

Sanctification. A making holy.

Sanctimonie. Holineſſe.

Sanctitie. Holineſſe.

Sanctuary. A place whither offenders, or indebted perſons may flie for ſuccour, from being puniſhed or areſted.

Sanctum Sanctorum. The holieſt place of the Jewes temple, where the Arke was kept, and whither none entred but the high Prieſt every yeere.

Sandall. An ancient kind of ſhooe.

Sanders. A precious wood brought out of India, whereof there are three kindes, to wit, red, yellow, and white Sanders. They are all of a cooling nature eſpecially the red, which is often uſed in Phyſicke againſt hot diſeaſes.

Sanglier. A wild Bore five yeeres old.

Sanguine. In Herauldry it ſignifieth a murrey colour: but commonly it ſignifieth a complexion moſt inclining towarde blood.

Sanguivolent. Bloody.

Sanity. Health.

Sapbire. A precious ſtone brought out of Eaſt India: of a cleare skie colour, and the beſt ſort of them hath as it were cloudes therein, inclining to a certain redneſſe. This ſtone is ſaid to be of a cold nature.

Sapi-

Sapience. Wisdome, knowledge.

Sarcaparillia. A plant of India, the root whereof is often used in dyet drinkes, against the French and other diseases.

Sarcocolla. A Gumme brought out of Persia, which is red, and bitter in tast. It is of a healing nature, and therefore often used to close up woundes, and fill corrupted ulcers with new flesh. For which cause it is named in Greek *Sarcocolla*, which signifieth a glewer or healer up of the flesh.

Sassafras. A tree of great vertue, which groweth in the Florida of the West Indies: the rinde hereof hath a sweet smell like Cinnamonne. It comforteth the liver, and stomack, and openeth obstructions of the inward parts, being hotte and dry in the second degree. The best of the Tree is the roote, next the boughes, then the body, but the principle goodnesse of all resteth in the rindes.

Satan. An enemie.

Satiate. to fill.

Satietie. Fulnesse.

Saturitie. Fulnesse.

Satyr. A strange monster in India, having the body of a man all hairy, with legs and feet like a Goat: which monsters the ancient Poets were wont to call gods of the woods. It signifieth also a sharpe byting kind of verse, wherin mens vices were laid open.

Satyricall. Sharpe or biting, as Satyrs were commonly written.

Savine. A little low tree, bearing leaves almost like Tamariske, and of a hot scowring nature.

Saults. Jumpes, leapes.

Sawce. Without.

Sawe. An old saying.

Saxifrage. An herbe bearing seed like Parsley seed but more hot and biting, which seede or the roote being boyled in wine and drunken, breaketh the stone of the kidneyes and bladder.

Scalpe. The haire skin of the head.

Scammony. The juice of the root of an hearbe, brought hither dry out of Asia, and Mysia. It is a violent purger of choler, and dangerous to take inward, unlesse it be well prepared. See *Diagridium.*

Scandall. An offence, or that which causeth one to fall, stumble, or take offence.

Scandalize. To offend by evill example, or give one occasion to bee offended.

Scarifie. To scrape, cut, launce, or open a sore.

Scarification. A scraping, or cutting.

Scedule. A little rowle, or written bill.

Scene. A play, a Comedy, a Tragedy, or the division of a play into certaine parts. In old time it signified a place covered with boughes, or the roome where the players made them ready.

Scheme. A figure in speaking.

Schisme. Division or strife in matters of religion.

Schismaticall. Divided in fellowship from the other part erroneous.

Schismaticke. One divided from the unity of the Church.

Scholasticall. Learned, belonging to Schollers.

Sciatica. A gout in the hip, caused by grosse and flegmaticke humors, gathered in the hollownes of the joynt thereof.

Science. Knowledge.

Scolopendra. A fish that feeling himselfe taken with a hooke, casteth out his bowels, untill he hath unlooſed the hooke, and then swalloweth them up againe.

Scope. The end or marke that one aimeth at.

Scorpion. A venemous worme with seven feet, bearing his sting in his taile; with which he striketh mischievously. They are of divers colours, and the female is the greater, having withall a sharper sting then the male. They may be killed with fasting

spittle

ſpittle of a ſound man. There are alſo great Scorpions with wings, which are carried in ſome hot countries with the winde from one place to another.

Scoute. One ſent out to eſpy and bring tydings of the enemies purpoſe, or of any danger likely to happen.

Scribe. A writer, a Clerk, a publike notary.

Scruple. Doubt, difficulty: In phyſicke it ſignifieth a ſmall weight of twenty wheat cornes; the third part of a dram.

Scrupuloſitie. Doubtfulneſſe, difficulty.

Scrupulous. Doubtfull, fearefull, one that caſteth many doubts.

Scrutinie. Search, enquirie.

Scull. A great company of fiſh ſwimming together.

Sculpture. A carving, a graving.

Scurrill. Scoffing, beaſtly, diſhoneſt, filthy.

Scurrilitie. Saucy ſcoffing, ribauldry.

Scurrilous. The ſame that Scurrillis.

Scut. The taile of a Hare or Cony.

Sea-calfe. Great fiſhes that bellow like oxen, and have their bodies covered with haire. They breed like beaſts on the land, and ſleep there often in the night.

Sealamprey. A fiſh called by ſome *Remora*, which ſtayeth a ſhippe under a ſayle.

Sebeſtens. Little plums brought out of Italy, of a blewiſh colour and ſweet in taſte. They are cold and moiſt in operation, and are often uſed by Phyſitians in hote agues, and inward inflammations of the body.

Seclude. To ſhut apart, to ſhut out.

Secluſion. A ſhutting apart.

Sect. A particular opinion of ſome few.

Sectary. One that followeth private opinions in religion.

Section. A diviſion or cutting off.

Secular.

Secular. Worldly, or belonging to the world.

Secundine. The after birth, the skinne, wherein a childe is wrapped in his mothers wombe.

Secure. Carelesse, voyde of feare.

Securitie. Assurance from feare or danger.

Sediment. The dregs of any liquor which sinketh to the bottome.

Seduce. To deceive, to misleade.

Sedulity. Diligence, carefulnesse.

Segregate. To divide, to sever.

Sejant. A terme in Heraudrie, when a beast is painted sitting upright.

Select. To choose, to pickle out.

Semblable. Like.

Semblance. A shew, a colour.

Semblant. Like.

Semicircle. Halfe a circle.

Seminarie. A seede plot.

Semitarie. A crooked sword: a faucheon.

Sempiternall. Everlasting.

Sena. A little plant growing in Italy and other hot countreyes, but the best is brought from Alexandria. It is hot and dry, and the leaves thereof are often boyled in Physicke, to purge the body of melancholicke grosse humours, and to cleanse the blood: but there must be Annisseede, Cinnamon or Ginger added to it, for that otherwise it will provoke windinesse, and gripings in the belly.

Senat. The Counsell house, where the Magistrates of a Citie assemble themselves.

Senator. An Alderman, or grave Magistrate of a Citie.

Senior. The Elder.

Sensible. That may bee felt or perceived: sometime witty or of good conceite.

Sensuall That pleaseth the senses, wanton, given to please the flesh.

Sensualitie. Bodily pleasure: wanton delight.

Senti-

Sentinell. A man standing in some convenient place to descry what company cometh neere an army or towne of warre.

Sententious. Full of sentences, or wise speeches.

Septentrionall. Of, or belonging to the North.

Septuagints. Seaventy learned men which translated the Old Testament out of Hebrew into Greeke.

Sepulture. Buriall.

Sequell. That which followeth the matter following.

Sequester. To divide, to withdraw. To put by it selfe.

Sequestration. A parting apart: a placing in severall by it selfe.

Seraine. A foggy mist or dampish vapour falling in Italie about sunne set, at which time it is unwholesome to be abroad especially bare headed.

Seraphicall. Inflamed with divine love like a Seraphin.

Seraphim. The highest order of Angels: See Hierarchie.

Serenitie. Faire and cleare weather.

Sergeant. A tearme applyed in Heraldry onely to the Griffine which is so called.

Serious. Earnest, weighty, of great importance.

Serpentine. Of the nature of a Serpent.

Servile. Base, slavish, belonging to a bondman or servant.

Servilitie. Bondage; base estate.

Servitude. Bondage.

Sessions. A sitting of Judges.

Setbim. A kinde of tree like a white Thorne, the timber whereof never rotteth. Of this tree was made the holy Arke of the Old Testament.

Severe. Just, grave, hard.

Severitie. Gravity, great constancy in ministring justice.

Sewell. A paper, clout, or any thing hanged up to keep a Deere from entring into a place.

Sewer. He that goeth before the meate of a Prince or great personage, to place

place it on the table: also one that hath authority to overlooke water courses.

Shamoise. A wilde Goat keeping the mountains.

Shankes. The skinne of the shanke of a kind of Kid.

Shingles. A disease about the breast, belly, or back, wherein the place affected looketh red, increasing circlewise more and more. It is chiefly cured with Cats bloud; or if it goe round the body, it killeth.

Shrew. A kinde of field Mouse, which if hee goe over a beasts backe, will make him lame in the chine; and if he bite, the beast swelleth to the heart and dieth.

Shrine. A Tombe or place where the body of some Saint is buried or remaineth.

Siatica. See Sciatica before.

Sibbe. One of kinne.

Sibyll. A woman inspired with a spirit of prophesie; so called of the greeke words *Sios*, which signifieth God, and *Boyle*, which signifieth counsell, because such women had knowledge (as was said) of the counsell of God. There were ten *Sibylls* famous above the rest. The first was *Sibylla* of Persia, the second of Lybia, the third of the City Delphos in Greece, the fourth of Cuma, a city in Æolis, the fift of Erythræ, a City of Asia, the sixt of the Ile, Samos, the seventh of Cumæ, a City of Campania in Italy. This *Sibylla* of Cumæ, (as it is written) came on a time to *Tarquine* King of Rome, in the habit of a strãge old woman, offering to sell him nine bookes, full (as she said) of divine oracles; for which she demanded three hundred crownes of gold: the King not much regarding, and beside thinking them too deare at that price, she burned three of them before his face, and then asked if he would have the other sixe, for which she demanded no lesse than she had don at first for the nine: Hereat the King deriding

riding her and thinking her halfe mad, she burned three more of them, and told him that he should give her the same price for those three that were left. The King much wondering at the womans constant earnestnesse, and therefore thinking the bookes contained no common matter, commanded three hundred crownes to be given her for them, which she receiving, presently vanished out of sight. These bookes were after kept by the Romans very carefully, who in great matters of doubt, alwayes had recourse to them, as to an assured oracle. The eighth *Sibyll* was called *Sibylla* of Helespontus in Greece; the ninth was of Phrygia; the tenth and last of Tybur, a City neere Rome in Italy. All these *Sibylls* prophecied of the incarnation of our Saviour Christ.

Sicle. In coyne it signifieth foure sterling groates of eight to an ounce: in weight it is halfe an ounce.

Sidelayes. Dogs laid in the way to be let slip at a Deere, as he passeth by.

Signet. A seale.

Significative. Which expresseth a matter plainly.

Signiory. A Lordship.

Silence. Holding ones peace.

Similitude. A likenesse.

Simonie. The selling of spirituall things for mony. This name first was derived from one *Simon* a sorcerer of Samaria, whoo offered money to the Apostles that he might have power to give the holy Ghost unto any that he should lay his hands on; for which cause he was sharply reproved by Saint *Peter*.

Simulachre. A picture or image.

Simulation. Dissembling.

Sincere. Vpright, plaine, without dissimulation.

Sindon. Fine linnen cloth.

Single. The taile of a Stagge or other Deere.

Singularity. Private opinion, a desire to be odde from other men.

Sinister.

Sinister. Vnhappy, naughty, lewd, harmefull.

Sinoper. A kinde of red ſtone which ſome call rudle.

Syren. A Mer-mayde: Poets feine there were three Mer-maydes or *Syrens*, in the upper part like maidens, and in the lower part fiſhes: which dwelling in the Sea of Sicilie, would allure Saylers to them, and afterward deſtroy them; being firſt brought aſleepe with harkening to their ſweet ſinging. Their names were *Parthenope*, *Lygia*, and *Leucaſia*; wherefore ſometime alluring women are ſayd to be *Syrens*.

Site. The ſetting or ſtanding of a place.

Situation. The ſame that *Site* is.

Slot. The view or print of a Stags foot in the ground.

Slowth. A heard or company of wild Boares together.

Sluſe. A frame or device to keepe water in any ground, or let it out.

Smaradge. A precious ſtone called an Emrauld: See Emerald.

Socage. An ancient tenure of land, by doing ſome inferiour ſervice of husbandry to the Lord of the fee.

Sociable. Kind, loving, one that will keepe company, or is curteous in company.

Societie. Fellowſhip.

Sole. Alone, onely.

Soleciſme. A falſe manner of ſpeaking, contrary to rules of Grammar.

Solegrove. An old name of the moneth of February.

Solicite. To urge, to move, to provoke.

Solicitude. Carefulneſſe.

Solid. Whole, firme, not hollow.

Soliditie. Wholeneſſe, maſſiveneſſe, ſoundneſſe.

Solitarie. Alone, without company.

Solitude. A deſert place, a wilderneſſe.

Solſtice. The ſtay of the Sunne when he cannot go higher and lower, which is (with us) in ſommer about mid

mid June, and in Winter about the middle of December.

Soluble. Loose, not bound.

Solve. To untie, to open, to expound.

Solution. A paiment or an expounding.

Sophister. A subtill caviller in words, a crafty disputer, which will make a false matter seeme true.

Sophisme. A false argument.

Sophisticall. Deceitfull: captious.

Sophisticate. To counterfeit, to deceive.

Sophistry. A false kinde of argument seeming true when it is not.

Sore. To flye up aloft: also it signifieth a Fallow Deere foure yeares old.

Sorell. A Fallow Deere three yeares old.

Source. A wave of the sea.

Sownder. A company of wilde Boares together.

Spaide. A Red Deere three yeares old.

Spatious. Large and wide.

Species. The differing kind of every thing.

Spectator. A beholder.

Speculation. The inward knowledge, or beholding of a thing.

Speculative. That which belongeth to Speculation.

Sperme. Seed.

Spermaceti. The seed of the Whale fish: It is used in Physicke against squats and bruisings of the body.

Spermaticall. Of or belonging to seed: or the veines which containe the seed.

Sphere. A round circle; It is commonly taken for the circled round compasse of the heavens.

Spherizall. Round like a sphere.

Spikenard. A kinde of sweet herbe like Lavender.

Splene. The milt of man or beast: which is like a long narrow tongue lying under the short ribbes on the left side, and hath this office of nature, to purge the liver of superfluous melancholicke blood: sometime it signifieth anger or choler.

Splendour. Brightnesse.

Splendent. Bright shining.

Spongeous. Hollow, like a Sponge.

Spousals. A marriage.

Spraints. Dung of an Otter.

* *Sprent.* To sprinkle.

Spume. Fome or froth.

Squadron. A square form in a battell.

Squinanth. A kinde of round rush, which is sweet, and hath flowers very medicinable.

Squincy. A swelling disease in the throat.

Stability. Stedfastnesse: constancy.

Stacte. A sweet oyle or liquor which is drawne out of new myrrhe, by bruising and strayning it according to art.

Staggard. A red male Deere, foure yeares old.

Stanchhound. An old hound well experienced.

Stannaries. Mines of Tinne.

Staple. Any towne or city appointed for Merchants of England to carry their Wooll, Cloth, Lead, Tinne, or such like commodities unto, for the better sale of them to other Merchants by the great.

State. It is sometime taken for urine of mans body.

Station. A standing or resting place.

Statue. A carved, or cast image, made in proportion like a man.

Staveſaker. An herbe bearing a three cornered seed of a hot burning nature, which being beaten to powder, and mingled with oyle, destroyeth lice, and cureth all itchy mangines.

Stechados. A beautifull herbe, bearing faire knops or eares, which being boyled and drunken, doe open the stoppings of all inward parts, and are very good against the paine of the head, and diseases of the brest.

Sterill. Barren.

Sterility. Barrennesse: unfruitfulnesse.

Stigmaticall. See Stigmaticke.

Stigmaticke. A notorious lewde fellow, which hath been burnt with a hot yron,

ron, or beareth other markes about him, as a token of his punishment.

Stile. A manner or forme of writing, or speaking.

Stillyard. A place in London where the Easterling Merchants of *Hawnse* and *Almaine*, were wont to abide.

Stipend. Wages, or hire given one.

Stipendary. He that receiveth yearely wages, or is hyred to doe a thing for a certaine price.

Stipulation. A solemne covenant or bargaine.

Stoicall. Of or belonging to the Stoikes.

Stoike. A severe sect of Philosophers at Athens which followed the doctrine of *Zeno*, who taught that a wise man ought to be free from all passions, and never to be mooved either with joy or griefe. They were called Stoikes, of the Greeke word *Stoa*, (which signifieth a porch) because *Zeno* taught his followers in a common porch of the City.

Storax. A kinde of sweet Gumme, good against hoarseneſſe, and the cough.

Storke. A bird famous for naturall love toward his parents, whom he feedeth being old and impotent, as they fed him, being young. The Egyptians so esteemed this bird, that there was a great penalty laid upon any that should kill him.

Stranguriom. A disease when one cannot make water, but by drops, and that with great paine.

Stratageme. A policy or subtill device in warre, whereby the enemy is often vanquished.

Strict. Hard, streight, severe.

Structure. A building.

Student. One that studieth.

Studious. Given to study.

Stupid. Blockish, without wit, dull.

Stupidity. Blockishneſſe, dulneſſe, astonishment.

Stupifaction. A making dull or senſleſſe.

Stygian. Belonging to the river Styx.

Styx. A feined River in hell, by which the heathen gods did use to sweare: And if they swore falsely, they were deprived of their godhead, for one hundred yeares after.

Suavity. Sweetnesse.

Subalterne. Placed under another: or that which succeedeth another by course.

Subalternation. A succeeding by course.

Subject. That which doth support qualities belonging unto it: as the body is the subject in which is health, or sickenesse, and the minde the subject that receiveth into it vertues or vices.

Sublime. High, lofty, honourable.

Sublimatum. A strong corrosive powder called white Mercury, used by Chirurgians to eate and consume corrupted flesh.

Sublimity. Highnesse, loftinesse.

Submisse. Lowly, humble.

Subordinate. Placed in office under another.

Subordination. An appointing or placing of one thing under another.

Suborne. To bring one in for a false witnesse: to instruct one privily how to deceive another.

Subpœna. A Writ whereby one is summoned to appeare in the Chancery at a certaine time, upon a great penalty, if he faile in appearance.

Subscribe. To write under.

Subscription. A writing under.

Subsist. To abide or continue in his owne being.

Subsistence. The abiding or continuance of a thing in it owne estate.

Substitute. To appoint an inferior officer: also he that is in authority under another, or which ruleth in stead of another.

Subterfuge. A refuge, a safeguard; a place to hide or save one in.

Subversion. An overthrow.

Subvert. To overthrow, to destroy.

Succinct. Briefe, short.

Suffocate. To strangle, choak.

Suffocation. A choaking, a strangling.

Suffrage. Favourable, voyces in our behalfe, as at the chooſing of officers or Magiſtrates.

Suggeſt. To put cloſely into ones minde.

Suggeſtion. A prompting or putting of a thing into ones minde.

Sulphur. Brimſtone.

Summary. A briefe gathering together; an abridgment containing the whole effect of a matter in few words.

Summarily. Briefly: touching onely the chiefe points.

Summity. The height or top of a thing.

Superabound. To abound very much; to be in great plenty.

Supereminence. Authoritie, or dignitie above others.

Supererogation. Laying out of more then one hath received; or the doing of more then a man is of neceſſity bound to doe.

Superficiall. Going no farther then the outſide; ſlight, bearing ſhew onely in the outſide, without any goodneſſe within.

Superficies. The outſide of every thing, which is alwayes in ſight.

Superfluity. More then needs to be, overmuch.

Superfluous. That which is too much: alſo value or unprofitable.

Superlative. The higheſt.

Superiour. Higher, above another.

Supernall. That which commeth from above.

Superſcription. A writing ſet upon any thing, as on the outſide of a letter.

Superſedeas. In our common Law it ſignifieth a commandement ſent by writing, forbidding an officer from the doing of that, which otherwiſe he might and ought to doe.

Superſtition. An exceſſe of ceremonious worſhip, falſe worſhip, or honour given to God.

Supplant. To trip one, or to overthrow him craftily.

Supplement. That which supplyeth or maketh up what is wanting.

Supply. To fill up or adde too.

Suppliant. He that maketh a supplication, or humbly intreateth another.

Supplicate. To beseech humbly.

Suppository. Any thing put up into the Fundament, to make the body soluble. It is commonly made of honey boyled till it grow thick, and so made into an apt forme for that purpose; whereto sometime is added the yolke of an egge, or salt, when we will have it to worke the effect more speedily.

Suppresse. To keepe downe; to beate under: sometime to conceale or keep close.

Supputation. An account or reckoning.

Supreme. Chiefe, highest, most excellent.

Surcease. To give over, leave off or cease.

* *Surcote.* A gowne with a hood of the same.

Surplusage. Overplus, more then needs.

Surprise. To come unawares: to take upon a sudden.

Surprisall. A taking unawares.

* *Surquidrie.* Presumption.

Surrender. To yeeld up lands or tenements to another.

Surreption. A privy taking away.

Surround. To compasse round about.

Survey. To overlooke, or oversee.

Surveyer. He that hath the oversight, of the kings or some great personages lands or works.

Survive. To overlive, or live after another.

Survivor. He that liveth after another.

Suspend. To stay one by authority for a time, from executing his office: to delay, to deferre.

Suspence. Doubtfulnesse, uncertainty.

Suspiration. A breathing or sighing.

Swallowes tayle. In building it signifieth, a fastening of two peeces of timber so strongly together, that they cannot fall asunder.

Swaine. A Servant.

Swaynemote. A Court kept thrice a yeare, touching matters belonging to a forrest.

Sweven. A dreame.

Swynker. A labourer.

Sycomore. A tree like a fig tree, having great branches, and large leaves like a Mulberry. It beares fruit three or foure times in a yeare, much like a wilde Fig, but without any seeds within. The fruit groweth upon the very body of the tree, and the great maine boughes, and will never be ripe except it be scraped with an yron tool. It is found plentifully in Caria, Egypt, and the Ile of Rhodes; especially in such places, where Wheate will not grow.

Sycophant. A Tatlebearer, a slanderer, a false accuser.

Syllogisme. An Argument consisting of three parts, whereby something is necessarily prooved, as thus:

Every vertue is honorable: Patience is a vertue.

Therefore *Patience is honourable.*

The first part of a syllogisme is called the Proposition or Major; the second the Assumption or Minor; and the third, the Conclusion.

Sylvane. Of, or belonging to the woods.

Symbole. A short gathering of principal points together.

Symmetrie. Due proportion of one part with another.

Symmetrian. Hee that considereth the due proportion of a thing, and how well the parts agree with the whole.

Sympathy. A likenesse in quantity; or a like disposition or affection of one thing to another.

Symphony. Harmony or consent in Musicke.

Symptome. Any passion or griefe following a disease, or sensibly joyned with it: as headach with an Ague, a pricking in the side with a Plurisie, and such like.

Synagogue. A Congregation or assembly: commonly it signifies a church of the Iewes.

Synteresie. The inward conscience: or a naturall quality ingrafted in the soule, which inwardly informeth a man, whether he do well or ill.

Synod. A generall councell, a generall or universall assembly.

Synoper. See Cinoper.

Synopsis. A sight or full view of a thing.

T

Taas. An heape.

Tabernacle. A shelter or a room made abroad, with boords and boughes of trees. There was of old among the Israelites, a feast commanded by God, called the feast of Tabernacles; which began on the fifteenth day of the seventh moneth, and continued seven dayes, during which time the Israelites lived abroad in Tabernacles, in remembrance, that their Fathers a long time so lived, after God had delivered them out of the land of Egypt.

Tacamahaca. A Rosin brought out of the West Indies, of great vertue against any cold humours, rising of the Mother, Toothache, and divers other griefes.

Talent. A certaine value of money. Among the Greekes there were two kinds of talents, the greater and the lesse: The greater contained about two hundred thirty three pounds sterling: the lesse about an hundred seventy five pounds. Among the Hebrewes the greater talent of the Sanctuary contained 400. pounds, the lesser Talent halfe so much.

Tallage. Custome, straighe.

Tama-

Tamarinds. A fruite brought hither out of India, like unto green Damsens. They are cold in operation, and therefore good againſt burning Feavers and all inward diſeaſes, proceeding of heate and choler.

Tamariske. A little tree bearing leaves not much unlike to heath; the decoction whereof in Wine and a little Vineger being drunken, is of great vertue againſt the hardnes or ſtopping of the ſpleene or Milt. This tree doth by nature ſo waſt the Milt, that Swine which have been daily fed out of a veſſell made thereof, have beene found to have no Milt at all.

**Tapinage.* Secrecie, ſlilineſſe.

Tarantula. A little beaſt like a Lizard, having ſpots in his necke like ſtarres.

Tardie. Slow.

Tartar. Leeue of wine.

Tautologie. A repeating of one ſpeech or matter often.

Taxe. To appoint what one ſhal pay to the Prince: ſometime to reprove.

Tearce. A meaſure of moyſt things being the ſixt part of a tun, and the third part of a pipe.

**Teene.* Sorrow.

Teenarious. Raſh, haſty.

Temeritie. Raſhneſſe.

Templaries. Certaine Chriſtian ſouldiers dwelling about the Temple at Hieruſalem, whoſe office was to entertain Chriſtian ſtrangers that came thither for devotion, and to guard them in ſafetie when they went to viſite the places of the holy Land: They wore by their Order a white Cloake or upper Garment, with a redde Croſſe.

Temporall. That which endureth but a time.

Temporarie. The ſame that Temporall is.

Temporize. To follow the time: To ſeeke to pleaſe the time.

Tenacitie. A holding faſt, a niggardneſſe.

Tenderlings. The ſoft tops of a Deeres hornes when they are in blood.

Tendrels.

Tendrells. Little ſprigs of Vines or other Plants, wherewith they take hold to grow or ſtay themſelves up.

Tenne. A terme uſed among Heralds, ſignifying an Orenge or tawny colour.

Tenon. That part of a poſt which is put into a mortiſe hole, to make it ſtand upright, or to beare it up.

Tenuitie. Littleneſſe, ſlendernеſſe.

Tergiverſation. Wrangling, overthwart dealing. A ſeeming to run away and yet fight ſtill.

Termination. An ending or laſt part of a word.

Terrene. Earthly.

Terreſtriall. Earthly.

Terrifie. To make afraid.

Territorie. Land lying within the bounds of a Citie.

Terrour. Feare, dread.

Tertian. The third, or returning every third day.

Teſtament. A written will.

Teſtator. He that worketh a will.

Teſtifie. To beare witneſſe.

Teſtification. A witneſſing.

Tetragrammaton. Having foure Letters. The Hebrewes ſo called the great name of God *Jehovah*, becauſe in their language it was written with foure letters.

Tetrarch. A Prince that ruleth the fourth part of a kingdome.

Theater. A place made halfe round where people ſate to behold ſolemne playes and games.

Theatricall. Of, or belonging to the Theater.

Theme. A ſentence or argument whereupon one ſpeaketh.

Theologie. Divinitie: the knowledge of Divine things.

Theologicall vertues. Faith, Hope and Charitie are ſo called, becauſe they have their obje& & end in God.

Theoreticall. That which belongeth to contemplation or inward knowledge of a thing.

Theorick. The inward knowledge or contemplation of a thing.

* *Thilke*, The ſame.

* *Thirle*, To pearce.

Thorpe. A village.

Thraſonicall. Vain-glorious, full of boaſting as *Thraſo* was.

Threnes. Lamentations: mournings.

* *Threpe*. To affirme.

Thummim. An Hebrew word ſignifying perfection. See *Vrim*.

Tiara. A rich cap or hat of ſilke uſed by Kings and Prieſts of Perſia: It covered not the whole head before, but was faſtened with ribbins behind, ſo that it could not eaſily fall off.

Tiger. A fierce wild beaſt in India & Hyrcania. This beaſt is the ſwifteſt of all other, wherefore they are taken very young in the dams abſence, and carried away by men on horſeback; who hearing the cry of the old Tiger following ſwiftly after them, doe of purpoſe let fall one of the young whelpes, that while ſhee beareth that back, they in the meane time may eſcape ſafe with the other to the ſhip.

Timerous. Fearefull.

Timiditie. Fearefulneſſe.

Tincture. A dipping, colouring, or ſtayning of a thing.

Titular. Which beareth onely a Title.

Toft. A place where a houſe hath ſtood.

Tolerate. To indure or ſuffer.

Toleration. An enduring; a ſufferance.

Tome. A part or diviſion.

Tone. A tune, note, or accent of the voice.

Tonnage. A payment due for merchandiſe carried in tuns or ſuch like veſſels, after a certaine rate in every tun.

Tonſure. A clipping or cutting off the haire.

Topaſe. A precious ſtone wherof ther are two kinds: One of the colour of gold, and the other of a Saffron colour, not ſo good as the firſt. It is written that this ſtone being put into ſeething water, doth ſo coole it, that one may preſently take it out with his hand.

Topikes. Places to finde arguments.

Topographie. A deſcription of a place.

Torrent. A little streame, a brooke that runneth swiftly.

Torride. Burning, exceeding hot.

Tortauxes. Cakes of bread: a terme used in Heraldrie.

Total. The whole.

Trace. To follow by the steps.

Traces. The print of feet in beasts of ravine, as wilde Boares, Beares, and such like.

Trail. A discourse, a drawing in length.

Tractable. Easie to be ruled and handled: gentle, easie to be perswaded.

Tradition. A deliverie: that which is delivered us from others.

Tradoze. To speake evill of one, to defame, to reproach.

Tragacanth. A kinde of Gum, the best whereof is cleere, and somwhat sweet in taste: It is often used against coughes, and rough hoarsenesse of the throat.

Tragedie. A play or Historie ending with great sorrow and bloodshed.

Tragedian. A Player or Writer of Tragedies.

Tragicall. Mournfull, lamentable, deadly, which endeth like a Tragedy.

Tranquillitie. Quietnesse of minde, calmenesse.

Transcendent. That which clymeth over, and surmounteth another thing: In Logicke it signifieth a word of such nature that it cannot be included in any of the tenne predicaments.

Transcript. A writing or a coppying out.

Transfer. To carry or convey from one place to another.

Transfiguration. An altering of the form or figure.

Transformation. A changing into another forme.

Transition. A passing over from one thing to another.

Transitory. Soon passing, of short continuance.

Translucent. Cleere, bright, which may be seen through.

Transmigration. A removing to dwell, from one place to another.

Trans-

Transmitte. To send over or away.

Transmutation. A changing.

Transparent. Cleere, that may be seen through.

Transport. To send over by ship.

Transpose. To change or alter the order of a thing.

Transubstantiation. A changing of one substance into another.

Trasonings. The crossings or doublings of a Row bucke before the hounds.

Trave. A trevise to shooe a wild horse in.

Traverse. To march up and down or to move the feet with proportion, as in dancing. In our common Law it signifieth to make contradiction, or to deny the chiefe point of the matter wherewith one is charged.

Treble. Threefold, or to make a thing thrice so great as it is; sometime it signifieth the highest note in musicke.

Tremour. A trembling.

Trepandiron. An instrument used by Surgeons to cut out a small bone withall.

Tresses. Haire.

Triangled. Three cornered.

Tribe. A kindered; or company that dwelleth together in one Ward.

Tribune. The name of two chiefe Officers in Rome. The first was Tribune of the people, who was to defend their liberties, and had therefore the gates of his house standing alwayes open day and night. The other was called Tribune of the souldiers, who had charge to see them well armed, and ordered, being as the Knight marshal is with us.

Tribunall. A judgement seat.

Tributarie. Which payeth tribute.

Trine. The number of three.

Trinitie. Three joyned in one, or three together.

Tripartite. Divided into three parts.

Tripp. A heard or flocke of goates.

Triplicitie. Threefold being.

Tro-

Trivial. Base, vile, of no estimation, common every where.

Triumvirate. The office of three together.

Trochisks. Little flat cakes sold by Apothecaries, made of divers simple medicines mingled together.

Trope. The changing of a word; or a figurative manner of speaking.

Trophie. Any thing set up in token of victorie. This custome first began among the Greekes who used in that place, where the enemies were vanquished, to cut down the boughes of great trees, and in the stocks or bodies of them to hang up armour, or other spoils taken from the enemies.

Tropicall. That which is spoken by a trope or figure.

Tropikes. Two imagined circles in the spheare, of equall distance on either side from the Equinoctiall line. The one is called the Tropike of *Cancer*, the other the Tropike of *Capricorne.* To the first the Sun cometh in June, to the other in December. They are called Tropikes of the Greeke word *Trepo*, which signifieth to turn, because when the Sunne comes to either of them, he turnes his course another way.

Troy weight. A pound weight of twelve ounces, by which gold, silver, precious stones, jewels and bread are weighed.

Truchman. An interpreter.

Truculent. Fierce, cruell and terrible.

Trunk. The body of a tree.

Tuition. Defence, protection.

Tumor. A swelling.

Tumult. A sedition or trouble, some gathering together of the people.

Tumultuous. Seditious, full of businesse, or trouble.

Tun. A measure of 252. gallons. In weight it signifieth twentie hundred.

Turbith. A roote much used in Physicke, to purge slimie fleame out of the bo-

body. The beſt is white and hollow, and is commonly taken with a little Ginger, for then it will work the effect with more eaſe.

Turbith minerall. A certaine red powder (made according to the Paracelſian practiſe) which is uſed againſt the French diſeaſe.

Turbulent. Troubleſome, unquiet.

Turkiſe. A precious ſtone of a ſilke blew colour.

Turpentine. A faire, cleere, and moiſt kinde of roſin, which iſſueth out of the Larx and Turpentine tree. It is good to be put into oyntments and emplaiſters, for it gleweth, cleanſeth and healeth wounds. It may be alſo licked in with honey, and then it cleanſeth the breſt, and gently looſeth the belly, provoking urine and driving out the ſtone and gravell.

Turpitude. Filthines, diſhoneſty.

Turtle dove. A bird leſſe than a pigeon, famous for continencie in widowes eſtate. If the male or female of this bird die, the other ever remaineth ſingle, as it were in continuall ſorrow. In the ſpring time they are ſcarce ſeene, becauſe they then looſe their fethers: when they drink, they lift not up their heads backeward as other birds uſe. They live commonly eight yeers, and do breed twice a yeere, not above three egs at a time.

Tutmouthed. He that hath the chin and nether jaw ſticking out farther then the upper.

Tutour. A defender, he that hath charge to bring up a childe.

Twibill. An inſtrument uſed by Carpenters to make mortiſe holes.

Tympanie. A diſeaſe wherein the body waxing leane, the belly ſwelleth up, having great ſtore of wind and windy humours gathered together between the inner skin thereof and the guts.

Type. A figure, forme or likeneſſe of any thing.

Tripicall. Mysticall, or that which serveth as a shadow and figure of an other thing.

Tyrant. A cruell Prince, One that ruleth unjustly.

Tyrannize. To play the tyrant, to governe with crueltie.

V

Vacant. Voyde, emptie; without businesse.

Vacation. A ceasing from labour.

Vacuitie. Emptinesse.

Vacuum. Emptinesse.

Vaile bonet. To put off the hatt, to strike saile, to give signe of submission.

Valentinians. Certaine heretikes so called by the name of their first master *Valentinianus*; who held opinion that our Saviour received not his flesh of the blessed virgin *Mary*.

Validitie. Force, or strength.

Variable. Changeable, which altereth often.

Variation. An altering, or changing.

Vaste. Huge and great.

Vastation. A wasting or spoyling of a countrey.

Vastitie. Exceeding greatnesse: also waste or spoile done to a countrey.

Vavessour. A Lord.

Vauntcourers. Forerunners.

Vauntley. A terme of hunting, when they set hounds in readines, where they thinke a chace will passe, and cast them off before the rest of the kennell come in.

Vaward. The foremost part of a batteil.

Vbiquitie. The presence of a person in all places at once.

* *Vechons.* Hedgehogs.

Vegetive. That which liveth and groweth as plants doe.

Vehemencie. Earnestnes.

Veile. To hide or cover: also any thing which hideth or covereth.

Velitations. Skirmishes, fightings.

Velocitie. Swiftnesse.

Velume. Fine parchment of calves skins.

Vendible. Saleable, which will quickly be sold.

Vent-

Ventrable. Reverent, grave, worſhipfull.

Veneration. A worſhipping.

Venery. Hunting: ſometime fleſhly wantonneſſe.

Venticall. See venerious.

Venerious. Fleſhly: given to lechery.

Venie. A touch in the body at playing at weapons.

Veniall. Which may eaſily be pardoned.

Ventey. A fanne for a woman.

Ventoſitie. Windineſſe.

Ventricle. The ſtomacke of any living thing.

Ventroloquie. A hollow inward ſpeaking of a ſpirit in a poſſeſſed body.

Ver. The ſpring time.

Verbal. Of or belonging to words.

Verbatim. Word by word, that which is preciſely ſpoken, according as ſomething was ſpoken before.

Verboſitie. Much talke, many words.

Verdegreaſe. A greene ſubſtance, made of the ruſt of braſſe or copper, which hath been hanged certaine dayes over ſtrong vineger; It is of a fretting nature, and therefore to be uſed with great diſcretion.

Verdour. The name of a chiefe officer in a Forreſt: ſometime it ſignifieth greeneneſſe.

Verge. A rod or wanne.

Verger. He that carryeth a white wand before a great officer.

Veriſie. To prove, to make true.

Veritie. Truth.

Vermilion. See Cinoper.

Vernall. Of or belonging to the ſpring.

Verſifie. To make verſes.

Verte. A terme in Herauldry: it ſignifieth a greene colour.

Veſper. The Evening.

Veſtals. Certaine virgins among the ancient Romanes, conſecrated to the Goddeſſe *Veſta.* They were alwayes choſen betweene ſixe and tenne yeeres of age, and continued thirtie yeeres in their office; whereof the

first ten yeeres they bestowed in learning the ceremonies of their order, the second they employed in execution thereof, and the last ten in teaching others, after it was lawfull for them to marry if they would. Their chiefe office was to keepe fire continually burning in a round temple at Rome in honour of *Vesta*, and if it chanced to goe out, they were to renew it againe with no usuall fire, but such as they could get by art from the Sunne beames. They were greatly honoured in the Citie, and had diverse priviledges: for they were carried in Chariots, and the chiefest Magistrates would doe reverence to them. They had officers going before them, as the Consuls had, and if they met any who was ledde to be put to death, they had authoritie to deliver him, taking an oath that they came not that way of purpose but by chance. They might also make a will, and dispose of their goods as they pleased. But if any of them were found to live unchast, shee was openly carried with sad silence to the gate called *Collina*, where being put into a deepe pit, she was presently buried alive. These *Vestals* were first instituted by *Numa Pompilius*, or as some write, by *Romulus*.

Vestment. A garment or clothing.

* *Viands.* Victuals.

Viaticum. Money or any necessary provision for a traveller.

Viciate. To corrupt, to defile.

Vicegerent. A deputie, one that supplyeth the place of another man.

Vicinitie. Neighbourhood.

Vicissitude. An interchangeable course of things, now one way, now another.

Victime. A sacrifice, a beast offered in sacrifice.

Victimate. To offer in sacrifice, to kill and sacrifice.

Victor.

Victor. A conqueror.

Victorious. That hath gotten the victory.

Videlicet. To wit, that is to say.

View. The print of the foot of a fallow Deere in the ground.

Vigilancie. Watchfulneſſe.

Vigilant. Watchfull.

Vigill. The Eeve or day next before a great feſtivall day. It ſignifieth alſo a portion of the night devided into foure equal parts, the firſt Vigill began at ſixe of the clocke in the evening, and continued till nine. The ſecond Vigill began at nine, and continued till twelve. The third was from twelve till three. And the fourth was from three, till ſix of the clocke in the morning.

Vigour. Strength, liveline ſſe, force.

Vigorous. Lively, ſtrong, luſty.

Vilifie. To make baſe.

Vilitie. Baſeneſſe.

Vindictive. Revengefull, or apt to revenge.

Vintage. The time of yeere when wine is made.

Violate. To offer violence, to corrupt or defile, to tranſgreſſe or breake a law.

Violation. An offering of violence, a breaking.

Viper. A venemous ſerpent in ſome hot countries lying much in the earth, having a ſhort taile, which grateth and maketh a noiſe as he goeth. They are of a yellow colour, and ſometime red. The male hath but one tooth in every ſide, but the female hath moe. It is written that when they ingender, the female biteth off the males head, which he putteth into her mouth, and that the young ones do gnaw the dams belly, and ſo kill her to get forth the ſooner.

Virago. A ſtout woman of manly courage.

Virginall. Of or belonging to a Virgin.

Virilitie. Mans eſtate.

Virulent. Poyſonous, deadly, infectious.

Viſible. Which may be ſeene.

Viſibilitie. The abilitie or power of ſeeing.

Vitall. Living, or appertaining to life.

Vitiate. To corrupt or defile.

Vitious. Full of vice, lewd, wicked.

Vitriol. Copperas: It is of a middle nature between stone and mettall.

Vituperate. To reproach, blame, or dispraise.

Vituperation. A blaming, a rebuking.

Vivacitie. Long life, livelinesse.

Vivification. A quickening, a reviving.

Vlcer. A sore, or botch.

Vlcerate. To make sores or blisters to arise.

Vlcerous. Full of sores.

Vmbilike. The navell, the middle part.

Vmbrated. Shadowed.

Vnaccessible. Vnapprochable, which cannot be come unto.

Vnanimitie. One consent of minde, concord, agreement.

Vncouth. Strange.

Vnction. An anointing.

** Vnth.* Scarce, hardly, with difficultie.

Vnguent. An oyntment.

Vniforme. Of one forme and fashion.

Vniformitie. One forme and fashion.

Vnintelligible. Vnwhich cannot be understood.

Vnion. A joyning together, concord, agreement: also there is a precious pearle so called.

Vnitie. Concord, agreement.

Vniversall. The whole, all in generall.

Vniversalitie. The whole state, all in generall.

Vnsatiable. Which cannot be filled or satisfied.

Vocabulary. Of or belonging to words, which consisteth onely of words.

Vocall. Of or belonging to the voice.

Vocation. A calling, or course of life that one is called to.

Volant. Flying.

Volubilitie. The quicke turning of any thing: inconstancy, changeablenes.

Voluntary. Willing.

Volupey. A Kercher.

Voluptuous. Given to pleasure, wanton.

Voluptu-

Voluptuousnesse. Pleasure of body, wantonnesse.

Vomite. To cast, to rid the stomacke.

Voracitie. A devouring.

Votary. He that maketh a vow, or bindeth himself by vow.

Vowell. A letter which maketh a perfect sound of it self, as *a, e, i, o, u.*

Vrbanitie. Courtesie in speech or behaviour, civilitie, gentlenesse.

Vrgent. Which urgeth or compelleth a man to go about a matter.

Vreters. The water pipes or conduits by which the urine passeth from the kidnies to the bladder.

Vrim. An Hebrew word, which the high Priest of the Jewes wore with the word Thummim, in the plaits of the Rationall upon his brest: Saint *Hierome* interpreteth it, Learning.

Vrine. Water of man or beast.

Vrne. A box, or little vessell.

Vtas. The eighth day following any terme or feast.

Vtensils, Necessaries belonging to a house or ship.

Vtilitie. Profit, commoditie.

Vulgar. Common or much used of the common people.

Vultur. A ravenous fellow, a cruell Cormorant.

Vuula. A little peece of flesh in the inmost roose of the mouth, which sometime hangeth loose downward, and hindereth from speaking and swallowing the meat.

W

Waife. Goods that a Fellon flying, leaveth for haste behind him, which commonly are forfeit to the lord of the soile, if the right owner be not known.

Waive. In our common law it signifieth a woman that is outlawed.

* *Wanget.* A male or bouget.

* *Warison.* Reward.

Wariangles, A kinde of ravenous birds.

Warpe. The threed that goeth in the length of the cloth.

**Wastell bread.* Fine Cinnell.

**Waymenting.* Lamenting.

Weasand. The throat or passage into the stomacke.

**Weene.* To thinke.

**Welked.* Withered.

Welkine. The whole compasse of the heavens: the firmament, the heavens.

**Wend.* To go.

Whilk. Which.

Whilome. Whilst, sometime once, or in time past.

Whirlebone. A round bone upon the knee, which may be moved up and down.

Whirlebat. A weapon having plummets of Lead tyed to the end of it.

Wile. Deceit, craftinesse.

Wily. Subtle, craftie.

Wisard. A Wise-man, a Witch, a cunning man.

Withernam. When he that hath taken a distresse carrieth it to such a place, where the Sheriffe may not make deliverance upon a Replevine, then the partie distrayned may have a Writ to the Sheriffe, that he take as many beasts, or as much goods of the other in his keeping, till that he hath made deliverance of the first distresse, and this is called a Writ of *Withernam.*

**Wone.* Store.

**Wonne.* To dwell, or abide.

**Woodshaw.* Woodside or shadow.

Woose. That threed in weaving which goeth a trosse.

Wooldriver. He that buyeth wooll in the Country, and carryeth it away on horseback to sell it again.

Writhe. The tayle of a wild Boare.

Wreck. The losse of a ship at Sea by drowning: also goods so lost and cast up on the sea shoare.

**Wreene.* To compasse about.

Wright. A Carpenter.

**Wimple.* A Kercher.

Wyver. A serpent much like a Dragon.

X

Xyloaloes. See *Lignum Aloes.*

Xylobalſamum. A ſweet wood out of which balme droppeth. See Balme.

Y

Yardland. In ſome places, it is 20 Acres of land: in ſome, 24 and in ſome 30.

Yarrow. Fearefull, faint-hearted. Alſo there is an herbe ſo called, good to ſtop any bleeding.

Yate. A Gate.

Ycleeped. Called, name.

Yearne. To cry and barke as Beagles doe at their prey.

* *Yede.* Went.

Yexing. Sobbing.

Yore. Long ago, of old.

Yuca. An herbe in India, wherewith they uſe to make bread.

Z

Zanie. A foolifh imitator to a tumbler, or ſuch like.

Zenith. That part of the heavens which is direct over our head.

Zephirus. The weſt wind.

Zodiake. An imaginary winding circle in the heavens, under which the planets are ſtill moved, and in which the twelve ſignes are placed.

Zone. A girdle in Coſmographie, it ſignifieth a diviſion made of the heavens into five parts, whereof one is extreme hot, two extreame cold, and two temperate. The hot Zone, otherwiſe called the burning Zone, is all that part of the heavens, which is contained betweene the two Tropickes of *Cancer* and *Capricorne*, in which Zone, continually the Sun keepeth his courſe. The two cold Zones are under the two Poles of the world, or within 23 degrees neere them. The two temperate are the Zones betweene the fartheſt extreme cold and the middle burning Zone. And with theſe five Zones of the heavens, doth the earth under, agree in heat, cold temperature.

FINIS.